REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,645.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	As.
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..................... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. SIR J. LAWRENCE, 700 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander ——, on SATURDAY, the 28th October 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Colachel, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Musulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. H. Frenks, on FRIDAY, the 27th October 1876, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander R. N. Sayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd October 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th October 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

Price—One Rupee.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette.*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of Bay Walers (Mare and Gelding), 8 years, 15-1 high, both broken to saddle and double and single harness, fast and good movers, Rs. 1,200.

A very handsome pair of Nutmeg Grey Persians, 4 years, 15 hands, perfectly broken to saddle and harness, a beautiful match, Rs. 2,500.

A pair of Grey Arabs, 8 years, 14-3 high, broken to single and double harness, Rs. 800.

A very handsome Bay Arab Colt, 4 years, 15 hands high, well up to 13 stone, would make a first Charger, Rs. 1,200.

A Fleabitten high-caste Grey Arab Charger, 14-2 high, the property of an Officer gone to England, Rs. 600.

A very well-bred White Arab, 7 years off, 14-2 high, has carried 15 stone, and is fast and showy in single or double harness, can be recommended, Rs. 600.

A compactly-built Bay Arab, 6 years, 14-2 high, broken Charger and a perfect Lady's Horse, Rs. 800.

A thorough-bred Bay Waler Gelding, 7 years, 14-2½ high, is an excellent mover in saddle and a showy Dog-cart Horse, Rs. 600.

A Stud-bred Bay Mare, with black points, good-looking and well-proportioned, an excellent Dog-cart Mare, Rs. 300.

A very well-bred dappled Grey English Mare, about 15 hands, exceedingly well-built for a brood Mare.

A high-caste Bay Arab Galloway, 5 years, 13-3 high, a very pretty mover, has racing qualities, Rs. 600.

A powerful Black Australian Brougham Horse, Rs. 350.

A most compactly-built Grey Pegu Pony, 7 years, 12-2½ high, has carried 14 stone, a good mover and quiet in saddle, Rs. 400.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co,
Girgaum Veterinary Stables Bombay, 26th August 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Oct. 1876.
HYDASPES	2984	450	W. B. Andrews	23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	2593	400	N. Stewart	30th—Suez, &c.
				Nov. 1876.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th—Southampton.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	13th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	20th—Southampton.
DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	27th—Suez, &c.
				Dec.
NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	4th—Southampton.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	18th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 31st Oct. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. MALWA, (2933 Tons and 450 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 28th October 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY.
Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st Oct. 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	....	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	Robt. Hutchison	2167	424	28th Oct.	13th Dec.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	28th Nov.	3rd Jan. 1877.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS .... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

From Bombay.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL .... 28th October.
,, BRANKSOME HALL .... 29th November.
,, CHILDWALL HALL .... 27th December.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE .... 10th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. —CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. TRENTHAM HALL are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from LIVERPOOL, and are REQUESTED to present their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

REDUCED PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S *Revised Quarterly Price List* of Oilman's Stores, Preserved Provisions, &c., showing liberal reductions in Prices.

Copies may be had on application to the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN......................... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, MONDAY, 23RD OCTOBER.

The performance will commence with the comedietta,

SANDFORD AND MERTON.

To conclude with H. J. Byron's Burlesque Extravaganza,

ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class, Rs. 2. Second Class, Re. 1.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

N.B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Church Gate Street and foot of Apollo Street after the Performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

NOTICE.—MR. SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM in BOMBAY, LONDON and CALCUTTA.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 23rd October 1876.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company has, on the 27th instant, been adjourned to 2 P.M., MONDAY, the 23rd October, at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, Treacher's Building.

Mr. Jehangheer Hormusjee will propose that the following Special Resolution be passed, viz :—

That the words "and thenceforward one Director shall retire" be expunged from Article 52 of the Articles of Association of the Company, and in lieu thereof the following words be substituted, viz., "and thenceforward two Directors shall retire."

O. FIEDLER, Chairman.

Bombay, 16th October 1876.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.— The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on TUESDAY next, the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock Noon at the Offices of the Chamber for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Report of the outgoing Committee, and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year.
2. To consider a proposed addition to the Rules of the Chamber regulating the payment of difference of Freight stated in Sterling payable in Bombay, and
3. To consider a proposal that the Funds at the credit of the Measurement Fee Account be transferred to the Chamber's General Fund.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 21st October 1876.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovementioned Company will be held at the Company's Branch Office, No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, at 4-30 P.M., for the transaction of the undermentioned business :

1. To receive the Report of the Directors, and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st July 1876.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director for the current year in place of Mr. Newell, who retires in rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect an Auditor or Auditors for the current year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 24th instant to 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
W. J. FARROW, Secretary.

Bombay, 20th October 1876.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27 Meadow Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1876.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COWASJEE EDULJEE PATELL,
Bombay, 21st October 1876. Secretary.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1877, of all Shapes and Sizes.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

Just Published—Price Rs. 7.

THE PRACTCE of the BOMBAY COURT SMALL CAUSE : by Bejunjee Ruttonjee Kotewall, Interpreter, Bombay Court of Small Causes.

26, Meadow Street. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

ON CHRISTMAS EVE will be published at the *Charivari* Office, Calcutta, the "CHARIVARI PRIZE ANNUAL AND ALMANACK FOR 1877." Price, Rs. 2-8, or with postage, Rs. 2-12.

The Annual will be well and copiously illustrated—the Calendar especially—and will be bound in a richly ornamented cover. The contents will consist of a tale by the Editor, and a politico-social satire in verse "Oh Who has not heard of the Vale of Bengal," and the rest of the contributions it is proposed to obtain by offering the following prizes :—

FIRST, for the best original Tale, suitable to the season and to the country, length, say, about six to eight pages of *Charivari.*

Rs. 250 is offered as a Prize.

SECONDLY, for the best original poem, said poem to be of a humorous or serio-comic nature, not to exceed in length one hundred and fifty lines, or to be of less than one hundred lines

Rs. 150 is offered.

THIRDLY, for the best Conundrum a prize of

Rs. 100 will be given.

Such of the rejected tales and poems as it may seem advisable will also be taken, and for these the writers will receive payment.

Competitors should send their names and addresses in a sealed envelope with their contributions, bearing outside the *nom de plume* or motto with which their composition is signed. Each competitor must also forward a subscription, which will entitle him or her to a copy of the Annual.

No contributions can be received later than the 12th of December.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

THE undermentioned Brands of CHEROOTS and CIGARS (Mr. Neuberg's personal selection), now THOROUGHLY MATURED, are confidently offered for sale, with the certainty that they will meet that approval from SMOKERS, Mr. Neuberg has always studied to indulge.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Rs. per 1,000
DAWSON'S PRIME	20 ,,
A really prime lot, recommended.	
Do. No. 1	17 ,,
THOMSON'S PRIME	20 ,,
Do. No. 1	17 ,,
NONPAREILS	15 ,,

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

	Rs. per 1,000.
PRINCIPES	20 ,,
In splendid condition.	
FAVORITAS	22 ,,
REGALIAS ELEGANTE	25 ,,

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rs. 25 per 1,000.	Rs. 22 per 1,000.	Rs. 18 per 1,000.

DINDIGUL CIGARS.
(Mr. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND.)
The Indian Havannah par excellence.
Rs. 24 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Dr. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,800,350.

FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances, £370,000.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £433,500 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.

Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a handsome little Boudoir GRAND PIANO, by Collard and Collard. Will be sold as it stands for Rs. 250. Address "WIRES," *Bombay Gazette.*

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF ELECTRO-PLATED

DOUBLE WALLED ICE JUGS.

These Jugs being formed of 2 vessels (one inside the other) preserve Iced Drinks, Champagne, Claret Cup, &c., at a low temperature for hours, the chamber between the two vessels acting as a non-conductor of heat.

The designs are elegant, and the Electro-plating of good quality. Prices from Rs. 28 to Rs. 56.

ICE PAILS,
ALL ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

ICE PAILS,
GLASS-MOUNTED WITH ELECTRO-PLATE,
Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.

THE LATEST NOVELTY,
OAK ICE PAILS,
MOUNTED IN ELECTRO-PLATE,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

ICE CLAWS AND TONGS,
From Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 10-8.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6¼, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed ; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Sample Albums are always on view.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

A FURTHER SHIPMENT OF THESE
MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS
Just to hand, per S. S. BATAVIA.
PRICE Rs. 650, NETT CASH,
inclusive of packing.
Solid Walnutwood, made expressly for India, by order of

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS.

THORPE & Co. beg to announce the ARRIVAL of a LARGE SHIPMENT of NEW GOODS for the COMING SEASON, specially selected for the Indian Climate. An early inspection is invited.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,

MEADOW STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT

BADHAM & COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Cash Prices.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits......10 to	15	8	Travelling Caps	3	8	Courier do ....4-8 to	12	8	Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from ..	11	4
Overland Suits	25	0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps ....6-8 to	8	8	Money Belts ....2-8 to	6	8	Pocket Filters	2	12
Warm Suits ....30 to	40	0	Travelling Hats....3-8 to	4	8	Sovereign Boxes ....3 to	4	8	Air Tight Uniform cases.	23	0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from ....35 to	65	0	Cardigan Jackets, very warm ....9-8 to	12	8	Tiffin Baskets fitted.16 to	22	8	Spong Bags	1	8
Dressing Gowns .... 9 to	20	0	Sheets, per pair	9	8	Air Pillows	5	0	Sponges	3	8
Pyjamas	3	0	Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2	8	Travelling do	1	8	Soap Boxes	1	8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5	8	Blankets ....each	10	8	English Feather do	7	8	Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	8
White do.	4	8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ....10 to	10	5	Do. Horse Hair do	7	8	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4	8	*Resais* or Quilts	5	8	Folding Camp Beadsteads	32	8	Tooth Brush Gards	0	10
English Cambric do	4	0	Ladies' Long Wool Shawls ....From	22	0	Cork Mattrasses	18	8	Do. Brushes	0	10
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	8	0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ....12-8 to	23	0	Cotton do	15	0	Nail Do	0	12
Silk and Wool do	8	8	Solid Leather do	49	0	Rug Straps ....1-8 to	2	8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskins case..9-8 to	12	1
Spun Silk do	11	0	Extra Large do	75	0	Waterproof Coats	10	0	Razors, Ivory Handles..	3	8
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6	0	Black Hide Bags	11	8	60-Inch Drab Twil Waterproof Sheeting	6	0	Do. Strops....3-3 to	5	1
Bathing Drawers	2	0	Extra large do	24	0	42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8	Nail Scissors ....1-8 to	1	12
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8	0	Gladstone Bags	35	0	Linen Faced Collars doz..	0	12	Briar Root Pipes	1	12
Silk Suspenders	2	8	Ladies' Hand Bag	7	8	Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8	Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz..	8	8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4	Linen Cuffs per doz	13	8	Campagne Taps	8	8
Warm do ,,	15	8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0	Linen Collars ....doz.	6	0	Pockets Knives	2	8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8	Cambric Handkerchiefs ,,	5	8	Marine Soap, 3 cakes for.	0	12
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13	8	Gents' Dressing Cases..	11	8	Warm Gloves	1	0	Shaving do. Stick	1	0
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9	0	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes 5 to 6	6	0	Mits	1	8	Lloyd's Euxesis	1	4
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-8 to	12	8	Cash Bags	6	12	Mufflers	2	12	Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8				Pins, Scarf	1	0	Fragrant Floriline	1	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ....6 to	15	0				Sailors' Knot ....1-8 to	3	0	Overland Chairs best Beach 6 to	12	8
						Windsors for Bow or Ring ....1-8 to	4	0	Luggage Lables, per doz.	0	8
						Gents' Canvas Shoes	2	12	Dumb Bells, from	5	0
						Gents' Slippers	2	8			
						Ladies' Shoes	2	11			
						China Bath Slippers	2	0			

Suits can be made, to order in six hours.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY.

BADHAM & CO.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY
TO
H. E. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
Calcutta, Bombay, & "Allenville," Simla.

Buckle and Strap Pattern Jewellery,
Always pretty, always fashionable.
BROOCHES, EARRINGS, BRACELETS,
Tiger Claw Jewellery of best finish and new designs.
Oak and Silver Goods,
Biscuit Boxes, Peg Tumblers, Spirit Stands, Sherry Barrels and Cruet Frames.
Novelties in Breakfast Cruet Frames,
"The Pump," "The Sheep."
"The Cock," "The Elephant," "The Champagne Bottles," "The Vines,"
from Rs. 20 upwards.
Badminton Prizes,
For Badminton Tournaments.
Goblets, Flower Vases, Cruet Stands, Toast Racks, Inkstands, the designs of which are worked up from Battledores and Shuttlecocks.
Silver Articles for Presentation.
Handsome sets of Wedding Beakers in velvet cases.
Quaint Muffineers in cases,
Sets of "Owls," "Barrels," "Monkeys," &c.
The above form pretty and inexpensive presents.

17th October 1876. RAMPART ROW.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters, ex ship "Nenuphar" :—

H S S & Co.—217 bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.
H S P & Co.—78 bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October 1876.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Kerosine Oil Table and Hanging Hurricane Lamps with duplex burners, Parian busts, Perfumery, enamelled hides, &c. &c.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Company will sell by Public Auction at their room on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P. M., the following :—

A large invoice of kerosine oil table and hanging hurricane lamps with duplex burners, can also be used as punkha lamps, they give light equal to 60 candle's light, and they are made by Messrs. James Hinks and Sons, some reading lamps, wall lamps, stable lamps, carriage lamps, &c.

The above lamps are worth while to have, and we recommend merchants and gentlemen not to lose this opportunity, as these lamps are seldom imported in Bombay. Their light do not extinguish even in strong wind.

A large invoice of Parian busts of sizes, comprising Joan of Arc or Maid of Orleans, Diana, Clytie, Una and Lion, Cupid and Pschye, Mozart, Schiller, Seasons, and many other sorts.

A case of perfumery, consisting of eau de cologne in flasks, perfume in fountain bottles of sizes, etc.

1 case of enamelled hides.
Few sets of fancy rich cut glassware of sorts.
Few best travelling boxes.
1 case containing ladys and gentlemen's riding and carriage whips, hunting whip's, etc, etc.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co

Bombay, 23rd October 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 28th October 1876, at 11 A. M., the right to collect the Municipal Fair Ground and Cattle Feeding Fees from Dealers and Butchers at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses at Bandora, for 3 years from 1st January 1877 to 31st December 1877, and also at the same place as soon as the above Auction is concluded, the rights of collecting Squatters Fees, in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Market ; Erskine Road Fish and Mutton Market and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside, under the eaves of the Markets for 1877 only, *i. e.*, from 1st January to 31st of December 1877. For particulars and conditions of these sales respectively apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, to the Assistant Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses at Bandora, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets at Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One self driving Phaeton, moveable box, with a young Persian horse and harness complete.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, a first-class rosewood grand square piano by Collard and Collard, plants, etc., at No. 1, Clare Road, Byculla.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, etc., the property of E. C. Schrottky, Esq. the same comprises a handsome set of rich star-cut glass-ware, rich dinner and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as cruet pickle and egg-stands, ice pitcher toast rack, waiters, a set of spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, etc., handsome blackwood French polished furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, side board, Madras Pattern dining room chairs, whatnots, screens, handsome circular, pier card, and side tables, drawing room chairs, conversation and half backed sofas, teapoys, ornament-stands, first-rate oil paintings and chromo-lithographs in gilt frames, a first class sweet toned rosewood grand square piano by "Collard and Collard," four posts bedstead, camp cots, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, plants, &c.

At 2 P.M.

Also, the property of a Gentleman :—

A beautiful Bay Australian horse, 6 years old, goes in single and double harness, free from vice of any kind, well broken to saddle.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glasswares, a handsome English-built light dog cart, plants, &c., at No. 139, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, dog cart, &c., the property of E. M. Fogo, Esquire, changing residence, the same comprises set of handsome rich engraved band and pearl bordered glass ware, handsome, dinner, dessert, and tea services, made to order, by "Phillips and Co.," Bond Street, London, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers, containing 4 hotwater plates and curry dishes, ice pitcher, pickle and egg stands, handsome silver cruet stand, by "Serl and Sons, tea set, an oakwood plate chest, made to order by "Elkington and Co.," of their best plated ware, a set of King's pattern spoons and forks for 24 persons, set of cutlery by "Mappin Brothers," bronze table, argand and moderator lamps, &c., handsome carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, large side board, dining room chairs, circular, pier, card, writing and lady's work tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation and reclining sofas, chiffonier, teapoys, whatnot, music stand, screens, Brussels carpet, a handsome plated 4 light hanging argand lamp, first rate chromolithographs in gilt frames, handsome flower vases, parian figures, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, towel horses, clothes basket, dispense articles, copper cooking utensils, books, &c.

At 2 P. M.

An English built light dog cart in excellent order.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

On THURSDAY, the 26th October, and the following days at 4 P.M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Francis Stanger Leathes, Esquire, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Alli Mahomed bin Hajee Ahmed, the Mortgagor, the following landed properties, viz.

Lot No. I.—Firstly—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold Land or Ground, together with the several messuages, dwelling houses, Chawls or ranges of buildings, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Falkland Road, within the City of Bombay and in the sub-district of Mazagon, and fronting the said Falkland Road on the north side thereof, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 5745 square yards, be the same little more or less, and is registered by the Collector of Foras Freehold Land Revenue under No. 13, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No 66D, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Nursoo Sayeboo Camatee, on or towards the west by the property of the said Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed, secondly hereinafter described, on or towards the north by the property of Merwanjee Framjee Kaka, and on or towards the south by the Falkland Road aforesaid.

On Thursday the 26th October at 5 P.M.,

Lot No. II.—Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or Foras freehold New Salt Batty Ground, situate, lying and being on the north side of Falkland Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub district of Mazagon (and adjoining a Bungalow formerly belonging to Sorabjee Eduljee Powalla, and now to Manockjee Sorabjee Powalla), and containing by admeasurement 2250 square yards and five-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Foras rent under No. 153, and now standing in his Rent Roll Book in the name of Raghoonath Madhowjee, together with the several Chawl, or ranges of buildings standing thereon, or on some part thereof, and respectively assessed by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay under No. 66E, and also the other Chawls or ranges which are now under erection and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the said Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed, on or towards the west formerly by the property of the said Sorabjee Eduljee Powalla, and now of Manockjee Sorabjee Powalla, on or towards the north by the property of Kerbadjee Hormusjee, and on or towards the south by the aforesaid Falkland Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Gopalla Bapoo Bavor and others, and are now in the occupation of the said Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed and his tennants.

On Friday the 27th October at 4 P.M.

Lot No. III.—Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Foras freehold New Salt Batty Ground, situate, lying and being on the south side of Falkland Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon (and adjoining a bungalow formerly belonging to the said Sorabjee Eduljee Powalla, and now of Manockjee Sorabjee Powalla) containing by admeasurement 4'31 square yards, and seven ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Foras rent under No. 153, and now standing in his Rent Roll Book in the name of Raghoonath Madhowjee, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the property formerly of Parsee Dadabhoy Mistree, and now of Dhunjeebhoy Cooverjee, on the west by the property formerly of the said Sorabjee Eduljee Powalla, and now of Manokjee Sorabjee Powalla, on or towards the south by the property formerly of the said Sorabjee Eduljee Powalla, and now of Cursetbai, daughter of the said Sorabjee Eduljee Powalla, and on or towards the north by the aforesaid Falkland Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Gopalla Bapoo Baver and others, and are now in the occupation of the said Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed and his tenants.

On Friday the 27th October at 5 p. m.

Lot No. IV.—Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Foras freehold New Salt Batty Ground, situate, lying and being on the north side of the New Foras or Cammateepoora New Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Mazagon (and adjoining a Bungalow formerly belonging to Sorabjee Jamasjee Lalla and now of Bomonjee Burjorjee, containing by admeasurment 1154 square yards, and four ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Foras rent under No. 529, and now standing in his rent roll book in the name of Wittul Jannajee, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Nowrojee Kekobadjee, on or towards the west by the property formerly of the said Sorabjee Jamasjee Lalla, and now the road and ground of Bomanjee Burjorjee, on or towards the north by a Goverment drain and then the properties of Mr. Rogers and of the said Bomanjee Burjorjee, and on or towards the south by the new Foras or Cammateepoora New Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Gopalla Bapoo Daver and others, and are now in the occupation of the said Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed and his tenants.

(On Saturday the 28th October at 4 p.m.)

Lot No. V.—Fifthly.—All that piece or parcel of land of ground, with messuage, tenement or dwelling house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Mahim without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the eastern of the Durga Street in Poombal Durga in Mahim, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 22, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2, the said property containing by admeasurement 119 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the Mahim Durga street, on or towards the west by the public passage leading to the grave yard, on or towards the north by the property of Mahomed Sallaybin Fuckroodin, and on or towards the south by the property of Ebrahim Sabbin Shaik Husson, and which said premises hereby granted were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English walnut wood and carved blackwood household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a valuable collection of choice and rare plants, etc., at No. 31, Parell (Sooparee Bagh Road).

On SATURDAY, the 4th November, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome English walnutwood and carved blackwood household furniture, plants, etc., the property of T. B. Bashford, Esq.

Also on the same occasion the property of a Gentleman :—
A English-built miniature brougham.
A light mail phaeton convertible into a waggonette.
A pair of Cape galloways.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October 1876.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
BILLIARD MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Bedroom.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chair, light and strong, 6 chairs, packed in a space 3 and 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches, Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Reardosses, Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Predieu, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD Tables with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD Cloth, Cues, Balls, Cue Tips, Chalk spare Rubbe Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT

LANDAUS, 5 Glasses, quite a novelty, the last improvements. Landau-Omnibus, Landau-Clarence. Landau, 3 venetians, of Simple Mechanism. Landaulet-Brougham.

CEESPRING BERLINES, Clarences, Barouches and Coupe with or without coach-box and Withworth's Stee Perch.

WAGGONETTES, Waggonette rail body do. moveable top Waggonette-Stanhope, Waggonette Mail Phaeton.

PHAETON, Cab, Ladies, Park, Basket, Victoria and Denmark,

MAIL-PHAETONS, with Ladies' Sliding Step, with hind Seat revolving, also American Pattern.

BAROUCHES, the last and most elegant Patterns of *Paris, London,* and *Vienna.*

BROUGHAMS and Coupes Palankeen Coach with low venetian, Berline, Clarence, newest design for 1 or 2 horses.

BREAKS all Sizes, Table Breaks, Break-Omnibus Chariot, Breaks, Hunting Breaks.

BUGGIES, Gigs, Tilburys, Mylords, Ducs, do. with Rumble Spiders.

DOG-CARTS, all sizes and shapes, 2 and 4 wheeled, with or without moveable top and break

D. & Co. have a large a stock of well-selected patent oor-locks box and cupboard locks with two keys, padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, porcelain knobs with locks for half doors, picture nails with brass heads, picture rings, picture cords, gilt nails, and punka wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for verandahs, tents, bed-rooms ; they are punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles, Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for pavement, white and black, square foot mosaic pavement of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS ; glass insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH ; China and French damasks, red velvet, satin, cretonnes, and morocco leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and velvet-pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border papers for half-doors, ceilings, punkas ; for theatres, representing landscapes, streets, and drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

ICE-MACHINE REFRIGERATOR—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in three minutes. These apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M Carre (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to housewives, hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

Ice-Machine Carre, worked by ammonia 2 and 4 lbs., which D. and Co. undertake to repair and re-charge with fresh ammonia.

Hydrofuge, double action, Rs. 17 and Rs. 25 each.

Garden Pumps do. do., Rs. 12 each.

BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATION.—The Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENT for the above Association is now prepared to accept risks against FIRE in BOMBAY and the MOFUSSIL at current rates.

S. L. MACNAGHTEN.

Bombay, 7th October 1876.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK RE-OPENED.

VISITORS TO MAHABLESHWAR can have COMFORTABLE PHAETON and TONGA DAKS supplied them by applying to

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor.

No. 28, Civil Lines, Poona.

N.B.—Contracts for return journey entered into on very reasonable terms.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CONTRACTORS are hereby informed that the LATEST DATE for the SUBMISSION of TENDERS in connection with the above works has been extended from Noon of Tuesday, the 7th day of November, to NOON of SATURDAY, the 11th day of November.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C. E.,
Executive Engineer on Special Duty Tulsi Water Works.

Executive Municipal Engineer's Office, Bombay, 20th Oct. 1876.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on the dates mentioned below for the following Contracts for 1877-78 :—

Cotton Suttrungies and Cotton Sheets of Sheeting Cloth	23rd October 1876.
Hamallage Contract	24th ,, 1876.
Hospital Clothing and Bedding, and Boot Contract	2nd November 1876.

Further particulars can be had at this Office.

W. T. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 19th October 1876.

Now Ready, 8vo. Cloth, 496 Pages, Rs. 8,

AN
ANNUAL DIGEST
OF
ALL THE INDIAN CASES,
Reported during the year,
BY
ANDREW LYON, M. A., Bombay C. S.,
Barrister-at-Law.
VOLUME I, 1874-5.
TO BE CONTINUED ANNUALLY.

THACKER, VINING & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY has, on the 27th instant, been ADJOURNED to 2 P.M. MONDAY, the 23rd of October, at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, Treacher's Building.

O. FIEDLER, Chairman.

Bombay, 28th September 1876.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ફોરટ પરેસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on the Company's premises at Fort, No. 4 Armenian Lane, on TUESDAY, the 24th October 1876 at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To consider the declaration of an interim Dividend.
2nd. To consider several important matters connected with the future working of the Presses and to authorize the Directors to carry out such plans as may be decided upon.
3. To consider any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 16th instant, until TUESDAY, the 24th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th October 1876.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October next, at four o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Liquidators of the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited (the owners of the premises), and subject to conditions which will be produced and read at the time of sale, the valuable Piece of Land with the building standing thereon, situate in Elphinstone Circle, lately occupied by the London, Asiatic and American Company, and at present occupied by Messrs. Benn, Ashley & Co., and Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, and which are more particularly described as follows :—

All that piece of Land situate at Bombay, in the East Indies, lately forming part of the Bombay Green and the road around it, and containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty square yards, little, more or less, together with the Messuage, Tenement, and Buildings erected thereon forming part of the Elphinstone Circle, which said piece of land is bounded on the West by a public road, the property of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay, on the South by a public road running between the said piece of Land and the building used as an Opium Warehouse, formerly belonging to the Bombay Government, and on or towards the North and East by other portions of a larger plot of land of which the said piece of land now in description formerly formed part and now forming the sites of passages.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors for the Liquidators of the
London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited,

Bombay, 25th September 1876.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 21st Oct. 1876.

THE commercial telegrams from London of yesterday and to-day confirm the more pacific feeling advised as having set in on Thursday evening, Consols have recovered from 94⅛ to 94½, French Rentes from 103¾ to 104 and Cotton is firmer, but the political situation is yet full of danger and a peaceful settlement of the Turkish Question is by no means a certainty. That the English Government have decided upon a policy of neautrality, and that the Great Powers are supporting the propsal of Russia for a six weeks' armistice, are favourable features, so far as they go, but in times like these, events follow each other with so much rapidity, that the policy of to-day may have to be modified, or possibly reversed, the next. How near England has already been to actual war, is clearly shown by the very fact of the question having been discussed at the Special Cabinet Council whether or not an ultimatum, involving a contingent declaration of war should be tendered. That no such ultimatum will be issued as things now stand is so much towards peace, but where so many diverse interests are at stake circumstances may at any moment place the country in a position from which it might be next to impossible to withdraw peaceably.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed steady and to-day firm, the sales both days being 10,000 bales. Prices are unchanged but sellers show more confidence, and with a settlement of European politics visible an advance would probably be established. The Receipts at the American ports it is true are still comparatively large, but notwithstanding this a very general impression prevails that the ultimate yield will fall considerably short of last season, and if that view be correct there can be little doubt that prices are on a very moderate level, at a figure in fact from which the probabilities of an advance are much greater than a decline.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 20th instant compares with the previous two years as follows:—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Total supply of all kinds	1,810,000	1,768,270	1,800,360
,, ,, ,, Surats ...	500,000	715,590	754,720

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	610,000	581,620	621,040
Do. London	34,125	58,310	112,110
American Afloat	70,000	57,000	82,000
E. Indian ,, ...	100,000	183,000	169,000
	814,125	879,930	984,150
Price of Mid. Orleans	6½d.	7 5-16d.	8⅜d.
,, Fair Dhollera ...	4 7-16d.	4 13-16d.	5¼d.
Difference	1 11-16d.	2½d.	3⅛d.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Week's Receipts	155,000	148,000	132,000
,, Exports to U. K	46,000	26,000	35,000
,, ,, Continent ...	31,000	16,000	11,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	636,000	659,800	505,800
,, Exports to U. K. ,, ...	126,000	95,300	125,300
,, ,, Continent ,, ...	55,000	66,900	19,700
,, Stocks at the Ports	426,000	350,000	338,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market on Friday was quiet at Tuesday's prices, but the steadier feeling in Liverpool will probably impart a stronger tone, especially combined as it is with an advance in the value of Silver.

In Mincing Lane, Coffee is steady, but values have not recovered the previous fall. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged. Seeds continue to advance rapidly, Reuter quoting a decline of 2s per quarter in Bombay Linseed and 3d. in Ferozepore Rapeseed from the previous day, while Calcutta Linseed is 4s. 6d. and Rapeseed 3d. per quarter higher on the week.

A further withdrawal of £80,000 is reported from the Bank of England, which seems to be steadily though slowly declining in strength, and if public confidence was once re-established respecting the Turkish Question we should probably see an active demand for money superseding the previous dulness. Enfaced Rupee Paper as quoted by Reuter shows a decline of ⅛ in Fours; and an advance of like extent in Fives-and-a-half, while Fours and-a-half are unchanged. Indian Bank shares are unaltered on the week.

Friday's telegrams respecting Bar Silver were somewhat irregular. Reuter quoted 52¾d, but we heard of more than one private telegram quoting 53d. Reuter, however, gives 52¾d. again to-day so that we now may accept that rate as being correct. Equivalent as it is, however, to 1s. 8⅜d. per rupee it is scarcely probable that there can be many buyers at the figure unless there is something in the market not apparent on this side.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet but steady at yesterday's rates. If anything the Banks are perhaps more willing buyers than sellers, especially for future delivery, but the amount of private offering is small and the demand for remittance equally limited so that there has not been much to test the market either way. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	....	1s. 8¼d.	per Rupee
Do 6 months' sight	...	1s. 8⅝d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	......	1s. 8⅝d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	......	1s. 8 9/16d.	,,

On Calcutta there have been very free sellers amongst the Banks and a large business is said to have been done in 60 days' sight at 99¼, at which there are still sellers, and in 30 days' sight at 99 9-16. Demand drafts are nominally unaltered.

In GOVERNMENT PAPER the depression if possible has further increased. There are now sellers but no buyers of Fours at par; Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 100½; Fives-and-half at Rs. 103 to ½.

SHARES continue weak at declining values. In Spinning and Weaving Companies we note a decline of Rs. 10 in Alliance, Rs. 15 in Dhurrumseys and Rs. 5 in Jewraz Balloo. Press shares are dull especially the Companies established at Colaba, it being now pretty well settled amongst the native dealers to remove the Cotton Green to Mazagon. Bombay Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 15 lower.

COTTON is quiet at unchanged prices, which still represent a sterling cost in excess of Liverpool arrival currencies, nor, looking to the small quantity of Cotton left in the country and the comparatively large local demand, does there seem much prospect of the relative positions being altered until New Cotton begins to come in. Rain is reported to have fallen to some extent both at Sholapore and Dharwar which may possibly give the Cotton crops a chance of being planted while it will alleviate the prospects of famine in these districts.

FREIGHTS are stronger. By steamer for Liverdool £2 has been done to-day for measurement and Wheat is offering in quantity at £1 15s per ton. Nothing has been done by sailing ships.

PIECE GOODS are still fairly active, but the rise in Exchange is beginning to weaken prices slightly, some transactions being reported at a reduction of a half to one anna per piece.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	103
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	705
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	702½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	625
Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	335
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	109
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	11 do.	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	5 p. c.	280
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	126
Ditto	..	£20	65·7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	235

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	16 p. ct	1,850
Bombay Gas Company ..	1,000	50	all	4½ p. ct	60
Bombay Saw Mills Co ..	600	1,000	all	60 p. s.	725
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	215
Malabar Company, Ld ..	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	70
Mechanics' Build'ngs Co.	1,000	500	all	4 p. s.	27
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	8 p. ct	405
Viegas Patent Slip Co ..	3,00	250	all	6 p. ct	38

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th October ompared with that for 10th October:—

	10th October.			17th October.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,73,532	7	9	16,73,232	7	9
Treasury Balance	2,79,98,031	5	4	2,79,71,060	4	11
Other Deposits	1,80,93,404	1	11	1,77,87,874	2	6
Bank Post Bills, &c	2,61,525	10	7	3,64,448	6	3
Sundries	6,23,170	12	4	6,25,063	14	8
Rs.	6,86,49,634	5	11	6,83,71,679	4	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,42,21,184	15	6	1,38,15,014	5	6
Loans on Govt. Securities.	64,80,994	7	2	65,45,194	7	3
Credits on ditto	44,96,107	12	7	49,22,148	6	4
Bills Discounted	1,72,86,881	0	6	1,65,63,179	13	0
Balances with other Banks	8,79,081	2	10	7,44,442	2	0
Bullion	11,796	7	0	10,082	0	9
Dead Stock	10,41,384	15	9	10,43,438	9	4
Stamps	10,551	10	10	10,207	9	8
Sundries	1,38,010	14	10	1,38,019	14	10
Cash at Head Office	4,45,71,993	7	0	1,01,59,294	13	10
Do. at Branches	2,40,77,670	14	11	1,37,20,657	1	6
Rs.	6,86,49,684	5	11	6,83,71,679	4	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship HERMON, 1,316 tons, Captain J. E. Dillon will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS s.s. JUNO Captain G. Sturli, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the 21st instant.

THE BRIG AMIZADE, 107 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant, from Mozambique, with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE s.s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Gregor, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and one hundred and five deck passengers.

THE s.s. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed on Saturday last for Cost and Cuch, with a general cargo and two hundred and nine deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, 1,119 tons, Captain W. H. Pockley, sailed on Saturday last for Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodeeda, with a general cargo and six hundred and eighty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. CANARA, 1,229 tons, Captain T. Sanders, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant, from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passenger:—Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Hill, Lieut. Welch, Mr. Watts, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. D. Costa, four European sailors, two Lance Corporals, and sixty-seven deck passengers.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. INDIA, 1,444 tons, Captain G. Read, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. C. G. Cantley, Col. and Mrs. T. S. Bigge, Mrs. Bracken, four children and ayah, Mrs. Whiteway and child, Mr. W. A. Howe, C. E., Masters W. and B. Walsh, Lieut. G. F. Wilson, Mrs. Warthington, and Mr. J. Gold.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain G. G. Stevenson, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. W. Roberts, child and servant Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Roth, Rev. Mr. Hoch, Rev. Mr. Eble, Mr. Frahumeyer, Rev. Mr. Schonthal, Misses Kockerhans, Specht, and Buhren, Rev. Mr. Ruhland, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. J. Young, a gentleman, Mr. N. Sturt and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Melove and four children, and thirty deck passengers.

THE s.s. PROPONTIS, 1,416 tons, Captain J. Alexander, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Liverpool (September 22), via Port Said and the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo:—194 packages piece goods, 96 packages paints, 2 boxes ham, 206 boxes candles, 505 boxes soap, 11 packages wine, 9 packages sherry, 15 packages champagne, 6,200 bars and 1,359 bundles iron, 11 packages hardware, 60 bales twist, 578 boxes brandy, 1,325 packages steel, 50 packages lamps, 381 packages glassware, 9 packages chimney lamps, 20 packages varnish, 35 packages bottles, 150 boxes tin plates, 33 packages papers, 24 packages tumblers, and many other packages machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. David Sasson and Co.

THE LOSS OF THE CAWDOR CASTLE.

THE sentence pronounced on Thursday morning by Mr. Marsden for the Court of Enquiry in Calcutta on Mr. Simons, who was tried on Tuesday last for the loss of the Cawdor Castle, was as follows:—

Mr. Marsden—I have carefully considered this case and it has been a question of considerable importance to me to determine what punishment to inflict. The defendant Simons is an officer who has been eighteen years in Government employ, and except in the present case, has never endangered the safety of any vessel; three certificates, from captains of vessels now in this port, have been placed in my hands, testifying to his previous good conduct and carefulness while in charge of their vessels. In the present instance, defendant has been found, by the verdict of a competent jury, to have been both unskilful and negligent, and so have caused the total loss of the B. S. Cawdor Castle; and not only is the vessel and all her cargo totally lost, but a number of lives have been sacrificed also. I have endeavoured to find extenuating circumstances in the case to enable me to modify the sentence that I am about to pass, but in vain. The case appears to me to be one of a very gross nature, and considering that the defendant has been eighteen years in the pilot service, and at the end of that period should have been found guilty of incompetency and unskilfulness, as in the present case, I should not be doing my duty, were I ever to give him an opportunity of again causing a similar disaster. The sentence of the court is that the defendant Simons be dismissed from the service.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Canara (s)	Sanders	Calcutta.
	Amizade	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sept 2.
	Orinna	Thomson	Liverpool, June 15.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Royal Diadem	Dennis	Calcutta.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.
	Pearl (s)	Gregor	Coast and Cutch.
	India (s)	Read	Liverpool.
	Orissa (s)	Pockley	Jeddah, &c.
	Puttialla (s)	Stevenson	Coast and Calcutta.

The ship Hermon, Dillon, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearence on Saturday.

CALCUTTA.

Oct. ARRIVAL.

18 Mahratta (s) .... James .... Kyouk Phyoo, Oct 14.

Oct. DEPARTURES.

18 Dahlia (s) ....

Curlew (s) ....

Reliance (s) ....

Queen of the East ... .

Airlie ....

MADRAS.

Oct. ARRIVALS.

18 Inverdruie .... Coconada.

Charmer .... Coconada.

19 Suzerain .... Coconada.

Choice .... Coconada.

Hope .... Coconada.

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India s—8 packages earthenware, Nanjee Canjee.

FROM LONDON.

Athall s—50 drums linseed oil, Tyebally Suruffally and Co.
India s—75 kegs lead ore, Rustomjee Jewajee.
Virginia Schillizzi s—4,178 bars iron, Finlay, Muir and Co; 78 quarter-barrels gunpowder, Jamsetjee Cooverjee's Sons.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Batavia s—3 cases preserve, Vinay and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Batavia s—50 cases claret and 10 cases vermouth, C Grondona.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Faune—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—25 bales cotton, Boodha Raghowjee; 83 bales cotton Thakersee Dewjee.
Zerbino s—51 bales cotton, Esmail Abdoolrehman.
Trentham Hall s—2,800 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 115 bales cotton, Cooverjee Lilladhur.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s—11,454 chests tea, 107 boxes rhubarb, 482 bales hides and skins, 153 cases indigo, 3 cases gamboge, 10 cases cassia, 5 cases oil, 36 cases cassia oil, 259 bales silk, 250 bales cotton, 4 cases wax, 18 cases cardamoms, 91 bales senna and 35 bales coir yarn, P and O Co; 1 case shawls, Nacoda Moladina Fazul; 2 cases shawls, Hajee Mahomed Ruja Sheerajee; 9 bundles E teeth, Runchordass Girdhurlall; 9 bundles E teeth Cuppoorchund Canjee; 466 bags rape seed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 2 bales hides and 4 cases peacock feathers, Ruzubally Alliruza; 20 bales skins, P M S Momed and Co; 16 bales hides and skins, Momed Ally and Co; 20 cases chundroos, and 22 cases mother of Pearl shells, Dhurumsey Velljee; 8 cases fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Hussen; 9 cases fishmaws, and 2 bales hides, Mahamed Allana; 7 cases peacock feathers and 6 bales hides, Mahamed P Goder; 4 cases shawls, Roognath Kissonjee; 19 cases shawls, Lukmidass Khimjee; 1 bundle E teeth, Nuthoomull Motichund; 1 case shawls, Mohedeen Fuzel; 1 case shawls, Muthooradass Gopaldass; 2 cases shawls, Mayadass Ramchunder; 1 case shawls, Ahmedshaw Joosubshaw; 53 pieces E teeth, Mamedjee Tarbhoy; 59 pieces E teeth, Nuthoomull Motichund.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Batavia s—526 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Hydaspes s—5 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thibet s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Zerbino s—41 cases mother of pearl shells, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Hydaspes s—4 boxes (20,000) rupees The C M Bank of I L and China.

FOR SUEZ.

Hydaspes s—127 chests indigo, P and O Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

City of Boston—150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 20th October 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·891
Temperature of the Air	79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·2
Dew Point	73·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·829
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	83·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.) ...	72·9
General Direction of wind ... NW, ESE, SW, SE, WSW, SSW, S	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	133

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 20.

Spooner, Vet Surg, Bombay R A, on duty, from Poona.
Harrison, Sub Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Wilson, Lieut, Bengal R E, on leave.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 21.

Bigge, Lieut Col, Bengal 5th Fusiliers, on leave, to England.
Welch, Surg Major, Bengal 9th Regt, on duty, to Rawal Pindee.
Dyke, Capt, Bombay Dy Asst Adjt Genl of Musketry, on duty, to Bhooj.
Thomson, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, from leave, to Neilgherry
Skottowe, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Madras.
Siimpson, Capt, Bengal 9th Cavalry, to rejoin, to Deolalee.
Anderson, Major, Bengal R H A, to rejoin, to Campbellpore,
Wilson, Lieut, Bengal R E, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 21st October 1876.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages viz:—

Marathi—No 1-9B 676 Private J Calderwood, 2nd Batn 7th Foot, and Lt J S King, 2nd Regt N I.

HINDUSTANI.

Higher Standard—Lt I Mac Ivot, 3rd Hussars, Maj P A A Twynam, 2nd Batn 15th Foot; Capt F W V Leckie, 56th Foot; Lt W G Yate and Sub Lt A E P Burn, 68th Foot.

Lower Standard—No 2902 Bombardier H Searle, E Batty C Bde R H A; No 1268 Serjt W Robinson, No 1029 Private J Goodall, and No 1147 Private J Blyth, 3rd Hussars; and No 1801 Drum Maj Dillon, 108th Foot.

Provost Serjt John Newland, 56th Foot, Deolallee Depot, is remanded to his Regt for discharge.

Lance Serjt Daniel Tracey, 2nd Batn 7th Regt, is appointed Provost Serjt, Deolallee, Depot, and transferred to the Unattached List.

Armourer Serjt Wilson Haywood, Corps of Armourers, is posted to the 66th Foot, vice No 34 Armourer Serjt William Oldbury, proceeding to England for discharge.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Mhow Division Order—Dated 14th Oct 1876 directing Lt T H M Kelly, 3rd Hussars, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer at Indore.

1st Regt L C—Regtl Order, dated 16 Oct 1876, directing Lt Loch, Offg 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as second Squadron Officer; and Lt Elliot, 1st Squadron Subn, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement, in succession to Major Jenkins, proceeded on furlough.

29th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 6th Oct 1876, directing Lt Werge, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his own duties, vice Capt Bryant, and until the arrival of Lt Broome.

Regtl Order, dated 13th Oct 1876, directing Lt Broome, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Capt Bryant or until further orders.

The following order is confirmed as a temporary argument:—

Sappers and Miners—Regtl Order, dated 17th August 1876, directing Capt F T Stock, Comdg No 5 Company, to officiate as Adjt and Supt of Instruction and 2nd-in-Comd, vice Capt Newport.

Capt J R Watson, Qr Mr 16th N I, performed the duties of Interpreter to the 68th Light Infantry from the 13th July to the 8th Aug 1876, both dates inclusive, there being no qualified officer available.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Col J Rose, Aide-de-Camp, to the Queen, to Bombay, for ten days, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

So much of G O C 375, 17th June 1876, as relates to Lt W G Bower, Royal Engrs, is cancelled.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, October 21.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

In supersession of Notification No 856A, dated 30th May las, Mr R J Crosthwaite, Judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabadr six months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate, togethe, with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 7th June, 1874.

Mr W A Howe, Joint Mag, 1st grade, Jaunpur, one mouth's privilege leave, in extension of that granted in Notification No 1563A, dated 13th Sept 1876.

Lt-Col W T McGregor, Cant Mag, Benares, was on furlough, in India, under Chapter I of the Furlough Rules of 1868, from 24th April to 25th July, 1875, both dates inclusive.

Mr W Lane, Mag and Collr, who reported his return from furlough on the 5th Oct 1876, the usual subsidiary leave.

H H the Offg Lt Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

The Rev L Phillips, of Mussooree, to officiate as Chaplain of Landour until further orders, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 8th Oct 1876.

Mr C W Mellor, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, Bareilly, to hold charge of the Pilibhit sub-division until further orders, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the date of taking charge.

H H the Offg Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following posting:—

Mr W Lane, Mag and Collr, to Allahabad.

H H the Offg Lt Govr has been pleased to direct the following reversion:—

The Rev W B Drawbridge, Offg Chaplain of Landour, to revert to his substantive appointment as Chaplain of Muttra, with effect from the 8th Oct, 1876.

C Donovan, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, from Etah to Agra, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of the charge of the Etach dist by Mr T F Harkness.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave granted to Mr G G Billings, Depy Collr, Meerut, in the notification from this Dept, No 1447A, dated the 19th Aug last, is hereby cancelled.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn F W Wright, to the charge of the Civil Medical duties of the station of Chunar, with effect from the 17th Sept 1876.

H H the Offg Lt-Govr has been pleased to direct the following promotions:—

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made with effect from the 2nd Sept 1876, the date on which Mr J J D LaTouche was appointed to officiate as Mag and Coll, Bulandshahr:—

Maj A H Bramley, Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, to officiate in the first grade; Capt G F I Graham, Dist Supt of Police, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade; Mr G G Parker, Dist Supt of Police, 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade; and Mr B Alone, Dist Supt of Police, 5th grade, to officiate in the 4th grade.

The following substantive promotions are made with effect from the 19th Aug 1876, the date of the decease of Mr W L Louis:—

Sultan Muhammad Khan, Asst Dist Supt of Police, from the 2nd to the 1st grade; and Mr A H Davis to be confirm d in his appointment of Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

P Robinson, Professor, Muir College, Allahabad, and Reporter on the Vernacular Press, having been reported absent without leave from 2nd June, 1876, his services are hereby dispensed with, with effect from that date, under section 15, Supplement F of the Leave Code.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, October 18.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A C Brett, Offg Judge of Furreedpore, is allowed leave for two months and twenty four days from the 1st proximo, under Sec 21. Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr H M Kisch, c s, Offg Asst Comr, Manbhoom, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Gobindpore Div of that Dist.

Captain John Edward Sandeman, Asst Supt of the Dhanwar Estate Survey, is vested with the powers of a Depy Collr under Act V (B C) of 1875.

Mr J Geoghegan, c s, is allowed furlough for twenty months, under Sec 10 (a of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, under Sec 18 of the Code with effect from the 27th ultimo.

Mr S C Bayley, c s I. who has reported his arrival at Bombay on the 11th inst on return from furlough, is allowed subsidiary leave for four days.

Mr C T Metcalfe, Offg Com of the Patna Div, is appointed to act until further orders as Inspr-Genl of Police.

Mr F H McLaughlin is appointed to Act as Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of Tipperah in the first grade, on being relieved of his duties as Actg Dist and Sessions Judge of Jessore.

Mr G E Porter, Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, of the first grade, is posted to Shahabad, on being relieved of his duties as Actg Dist and Session Judge of Sarun.

Mr W G S Cox, who was appointed to act as an Asst Supt of Police under the orders of the 19th ultimo, is posted to Julpigoree.

In supersession of the orders of the 18th Sept 1876, Mr H A Coombs, Asst Supt of Police, is posted to Monghyr.

Mr J Sutcliffe, M A, is appointed to be Director of Public Instruction, vice Mr Henry Woodrow, deceased.

Mr H Osborne, Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Tehtah, is allowed subsidiary leave from 12th to 23rd July 1876, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on return from furlough.

Mr G W Place, c s, Asst Comr, third grade, Kamroop, is transferred to Sylhet.

Mr L Hare, c s, Offg Asst Comr, second grade, Sylhet, is transferred to Cachar, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr Place.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 15th May last, it is notified that as on and after the 2nd October next till further notice the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M. The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

JOSE ORPHINO de GAMA PINTO is very angry with "C. P. P." for claiming to be a grand nephew of Major Pinto, and says emphatically that he is the only grand nephew of Major Pinto in Bombay. The world may now go round as usual.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GOULDEN—October 21st, at Mahim, the wife of Mr. P. Goulden, Acting Superintendent, Bombay Police, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DUNSFORD—SUTTON—October 19th, at Christ Church, Mhow, by the Rev. E. G. Davis, William George Dunsford, Lieut. 108th Regt, to Annie Grace, eldest daughter of Lieut. H. Sutton.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FRASER—October 16th, at Mozufferpore, the wife of T. J. Fraser, Esq., of Mootaipore, Tirhoot, of a daughter.

PONSONBY—October 15th, at the Fort Fatehgarh, the wife of Charles John Ponsonby, Indian Forest Department, of a son.

SCHNEIDER—October 17th, at Hastings, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. E. F. Schneider, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KENNEDY—FORDYCE—October 12th, at the Union Church, Simla, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Donaldson Rose, M. A., of Brechin, N. B., Captain Walter Craufurd Kennedy, The Royal Scots, to Augusta Annie, only daughter of the Rev. John Fordyce, of Simla.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1876.

WE received late on Saturday the copy of an official famine report from the Collector, Mr. G. W. Elliot, of the present state of the Nassick Collectorate, which occupies a thickly populated district, 116 miles to the N. E. of Bombay, to which it is connected by the G. I. P. Railway, and covering 7,913 square miles with a population of 7,30,000. The Government derive a gross yearly land revenue from this collectorate of £150,000. Mr. Elliot says that he does not anticipate a famine, but that there is a great scarcity now prevalent of water, grass, and crops. The supply of grain, he thinks, is sufficient, and if not the railway can bring enough, but prices are rising and will be still higher as the season advances, but a famine will be avoided, Mr. Elliot considers. We trust that his anticipations will be realised, but according to his report of the condition of the people and the loss of their crops—in some instances they are entirely gone—the state of the collectorate is very bad. We must bear in mind, too, that this collectorate is only a small portion of the districts in the northern parts of the Presidency that are affected by scarcity and that the central and southern portions are in as bad and the southern in a much worse condition than the Nassick collectorate. There is, under the most favourable circumstances, unfortunately, no reason for relaxing the most strenuous efforts to ward off the worst of all calamities—a famine. The most complete failure, Mr. Elliot says, of the kharif crops has taken place in the greater portion of the collectorate, whilst in only 37 villages of the Niphar taluka has the rabi been sown. In the remaining 85 villages rabi has not even been sown and so the probabilities are there will be no rabi harvest at all. Grass has failed throughout nearly the whole of the collectorate, and the cattle have been driven to places where food for them can be found. In some places bajree is being harvested but only about half the usual quantity has been gathered. Under these circumstances the Government have acceded to Mr. Elliot's request that the revenue be not collected over the districts where the crops have failed, but no remission is to be allowed where the crops are half the usual quantity.

From the letter of our special correspondent in the Deccan, which will be found in another column, we gather that the condition of the people and country as far as regards water supply is better than might have been expected, but the country presents, he says, a terribly barren appearance, and cattle are roaming about with hardly any food, and the prospects of the future look gloomy enough. The trade of the towns is languishing, and the population seem disposed to be rather turbulent; owners of grain stores are asking for the assistance of the police to protect their grain from the attacks of the poor and half-starved people. Notwithstanding that the scarcity may now be called by that name only, there is sufficient in the present aspect of matters for apprehension, and certain it is that the Government will not be justified in abating any of the efforts already made or in progress for the help of the starving population. Above all, every means should be taken to import grain into the districts; large supplies and liberal administration will keep down high prices and relieve the existing distress, and thus prevent a worse condition of affairs from taking place.

We understand that the people of Sholapore are being supplied with 50,000 gallons of water daily, free of charge from the Ekrook tank. A project is on foot for water works for Sholapore. The most important proceeding of the Bombay Government in the present emergency is the order just issued for continuing the works of the Mutta Canal beyond Poona; this order has been given notwithstanding the stoppage of the work in compliance with the financial resolution of the Government of India; the sum of four lacs of rupees will, we believe, be spent on this work alone. Other works of irrigation, of less magnitude, have been ordered in other parts of the Presidency.

The Government received on Friday last the following telegram from the Collector of Dharwar, who reports a favourable change in the weather which, if spread over the famished districts, may tend to preserve the lives of the cattle, though the crops may be beyond recovery:—"Heavy rain between Sandatti, Navalgund, Hebli "and Dharwar. To-day promises more rain. "Waddington telegraphs from Gaday one hour "heavy rain in Kurtkoli and neighbourhood. "Four months supply in Kurtkoli tank. Pro-"mises of more rain."

IF a vice, a false doctrine, or the like, can be successfully encountered by the force of Reason, Reason is, by a law of man's nature, the most natural, and, as experience tells us, by far the most effectual weapon for use. But—as they who are capable of right reasoning are comparatively few and far between,—Reason, as a means of defence, can be resorted to only in the presence of spectators able and willing enough to see the thing in its proper light. In general, a more powerful weapon, because more of mankind—infinitely more—like it, and seemingly have capacities more suited for it, is Satire or Ridicule. Both sacred and profane history testifies to this fact. We speak of Satire or Ridicule in its highest aspect—that is to say, when made of that ethereal temper described in the following well-known couplet:—

> "Satire should, like a polished razor keen,
> Cut with an edge that's scarcely felt or seen."

Whenever it can be made the handmaid of Reason, their united forces are irresistible. Need we remind our readers of the Pasquinades of Pasquin, on Luther's side, at the time of the Reformation? Of Swift's Tale of a Tub in aid of Tillotsen and Clarke, against the pestilential out-pourings of Woolston, Toland, and the like? Burke's vindication made of Bolingbroke's blasphemies such a *reductio ad absurdum* as to make them, for all time, a common laughing stock. And in this, our own day, Archbishop Whateley's *Historic doubts of Napoleon Buonaparte* affords the most complete answer, that was ever given, to Hume's Essay on Miracles. The Satires of Juvenal became a dead letter, for the time being, because the vital spark had left Rome when they were written. Byron's Don Juan (if really meant as a Satire upon the vices of the age, as some seem to think it was) only failed because of its intolerable licentiousness, and the general suspicion that the book, from beginning to end, but too faithfully represented the man's own debauchery. But, assuming the suspicion, in that respect, to be unfounded, while the Satirist's trenchant blade was driven home to the bone, it left a rankling sore, which Time may cicatrize, but never heal. In this respect, if not in any other, Byron's Satire defeated its own purpose. It was too plainly "felt and seen" to be taken for aught else but unmitigated abuse.

While history thus records for our learning the *power* of Satire as a means of mastery over infidelity and vice, it records also, for our instruction, the principal events or circumstances that give rise, in each particular case, to this particular form of action. The instances given, from the Roman Satirist to Peter Pindar, will afford sufficient explanation of our meaning, in that respect, and sufficient proof that Satire is the creature of circumstance.

Now, to compare great things with small, we have in this Island, in miniature it is true, but we have in the Island of Bombay a state of things, which one would *à priori* expect to give rise to this species of controversy. We have a Bishop, scarce out of his teens, issuing an order inhibiting an aged Minister of the Gospel from administering to a body of Christians, who felt they could no longer conscientiously remain in the Church where they were. We have the Principal of a College stepping beyond the walls of his compound, into the Parell Road, and demi-godlike denouncing Christianity as a "decaying creed." We have a General Officer of the Army, putting on the armour of righteousness, and rushing into the breach of a Church which one Luke Rivington has made in it. And, to sum up the whole, we have a Medical Practitioner turned strolling preacher; and *indoctrinating*, with marked success, the wickedness of celibacy, as enjoined by a Bull of Pope Boniface some centuries ago. All this has been described by a correspondent as a "tempest in a tea-pot!" Permit us to add—that it is a tempest indeed, but not a tempest in a *tea pot*, nor a tempest in a *tea cup*, as the old adage has it. If it be true that "coming events cast their shadows before," there are here no mean indications of a coming storm, in some form or other: which some may regard with indifference, but which every right minded man, above all, every Christian man, will regard with feelings akin to fear and trembling.

As was to be expected *à priori*, under the circumstances, Reason and Satire have entered into a Holy Alliance; and declared war against the enemies of Christianity. The Satirist's first onset will be found in another column headed:—"*The History of Jack the Giant Killer*, continued from the year of grace 32 to the year 1877 inclusive." Into the merits of this production we do not enter. We leave them to our readers. It will much assist them, however, by disclosing to them the secret that the chief *dramatis personæ* are *Peveril of the Peak* [Lord Derby], *Old Blunderbore* [Lord Beaconsfield], *Blefuscu* [France], *Bulgradder* [Rome], the *Lord of the Vineyard of Ferney* [Voltaire], the *School at Lutherburgh* [the "decaying creed of Christianity"], and the *Powder of Pimperlim Pimp* [infidel doctrines.]

In the names themselves there is, we may observe, little or no attempt at originality; for they seem to be taken from Swift's Tale of a Tub—one of the finest piece of Satire in the English language. In this, perhaps, the author acted wisely. We again invite particular attention to this production.

IF Shakespear, Moliere, Milton or some other man of great genius had any knowledge of, or been believers in, what we of the present time call "spiritualism," he would doubtless have suffered much from uncomfortable depression of spirits during his earthly career, and it would have added much to his reluctance to shuffle off this "mortal coil," notwithstanding the disappointment, troubles, vanities and vexations that flesh is heir to in the progress of life through this vale of tears, if he could have for one moment thought it possible that his unfortunate spiritual essence, after leaving its earthly tenement, stood a chance any number of years afterwards of being at the mercy and beck and call of any charlatan tinker or mountebank tailor who might choose to call upon it to write ungrammatical scrawls on a school boy's slate, in its very own spiritualistic handwriting, to tilt and kick with its own spiritualistic legs materialistic chairs, tables and crockery, and to wind up an evening's entertainment by grinding dismal discords on German concertinas, banjoes, dulciniers, and other kinds of music in vogue at a spiritualistic seance in modern times. What an awful punishment for earthly transgression! What a penalty for having once had the misfortune to be a genius!

There is no doubt that many believe, and have reason for believing in, what they call a "nervous influence," "partaking of the nature "of electricity which flows through the whole "animal world, emanating from and pervading "all atoms, whether in corporeal form or not, "and that some bodies are more receptive of it "than others; and though all have the power of "communicating it to others, some possess it to "a much greater extent; that this nervous influence can be communicated and directed from "one person to another, establishing an equable "balance of life power; and that the art of so "directing it can be cultivated for the extinction "of pain and disease." That phenomena do exist in nature in connection with such forces which have not yet been broken into scientific harness is in the experience of most medical men and cannot be gainsaid; but the facts in connection therewith, and the phenomena, such as they are, have become so thoroughly incorporated with the stock in trade of our great mystery men, professors of legerdemain, magic and spiritualistic cant, that scientific men will have nothing to do with the subject, and unfortunately will not come to the rescue in its present unsatisfactory state and cut away the clap-trap and optical and mental delusions with which it is surrounded, and collect, arrange, and investigate, in the interest of science, facts and data which lie neglected under their feet.

There has been in all places and in all ages a love of the marvellous and supernatural among the more credulous members of mankind, and we all remember the sensation caused in Bombay two or three years ago by the introduction of spirit rapping and table turning among the natives, but it seems scarcely credible than in this year of grace 1876 an adventurer—whose claim to the title of "Dr." appears to lie in the fact of his possessing unlimited impudence, in asserting his capacity to deal with the supernatural, and of his power to compel the spirits of the dead to do his bidding in writing scratchy nonsense on a slate—should have been able in the course of a few months to have realised some thousands of pounds in looting the higher classes of London by his talent in gulling the lovers of the marvellous and tact in fleecing the unwary and sending them home without their skins. But such, judging from the accounts in the English papers, appears to be the fact. Dust has even been thrown in the eyes of that far seeing organ, the *World*, as it would appear from the prominence and publicity given to the "Cave of Mystery" proceedings in an article written by a gentleman who had "interviewed" the "Doctor" as a representative of that distinguished, disinterested, and immaculate newspaper, whose sole aim and object from the moment of its birth has been to expose humbug in all its thousand and one forms and to raise its warning voice in protecting the credulous and innocent, and who yet admits such notices to its columns. For the writer of the article in question, after saying he could understand none of the sights or sounds "manifested" to him, proceeds to ask whether Dr. Carpenter, F. R. S., Professor Barrett, of Belfast, and other scientific men, who had witnessed the "phenomena," could afford any explanation. "Have they anything "to tell us? Does anybody know anything? I "know myself to be impressionable and weak, "and I feel that my judgment may have been "suspended mesmerically by the stronger wills of "Mr. Simmons and Dr. Slade. But the confusion of mind I am left in is pitiable. Have "I really conversed with denizens of the other "world? Mrs. Slade, when in the flesh, was a "female orator, accustomed to lecture on political "and other topics of the day, and was a highly-"educated woman. When dying she promised "to assist her husband by her communications "from the other world. She kept her word "faithfully, but her first communications "she did not know how to spell, and even now "some of her communications to me were not "orthographically perfect. Then, again, what "were the spirit hands, shadowy yet real, which "perplexed and shocked me? I can explain "nothing because I understand nothing, and "really wish that Dr. Slade had told and "shown me less or more." Than this nothing could have been better framed for the purpose of creating curiosity and surprise, nor have acted more satisfactorily as an advertisement, even had the Doctor penned the lines himself. After this the Doctor was interviewed by a visitor of a different stamp, who states that he has been for fifteen years studying the "mysterious," and who in recording his experiences in the *Examiner* denounces the whole of the Doctor's "manifestations" as "frauds upon the public," and who undertakes to reproduce all the effects he witnessed on the occasion of his visit. Dr. Lankester has also come forward, the end of it all being that the "Doctor," who can "summon spirits from the "vasty deep," will have to obey a summons of a more practical description and appear before a magistrate in a Police Court charged with being a "vagrant." So far, so ends the story of Doctor Slade and his slate.

THE FAMINE IN THE DECCAN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE DECCAN, Oct. 20.

I ARRIVED at Dhond at about 11 o'clock last night. While *en route* from Bombay I learned from an official that the Collector of the Poona district had gone up to Seroor to enquire into and, if necessary, settle a disturbance which was rumoured to have taken place, owing to the scarcity of food grains and the high prices which the few merchants, who were trading, demanded. My informant added that the country about Dhond and Indapore was already suffering to a much more serious extent than any other part of the Poona Collectorate, and was in a worse condition than the adjoining district of Sholapore. I therefore stopped here last night with a view to ascertain as far as possible the real state of affairs, and I am happy to say that in one respect, at least, I have found the people much better off than I had expected. From several sources I had heard that the Bheema was completely dried up, and that consequently the people were wholly deprived of water. Fortunately this is not the case. The river still contains a body of water which, as far as I can judge, ought to last for, at the lowest computation, two months more. This river takes its rise among the hills which lie to the north of Poona and forms the boundary between the Poona and Ahmednuggur Collectorates along the north-east side of the former, until it reaches Bhawadeh, where it is joined by the Nira, which marks the southern limit of the Collectorate. The people who inhabit the country on either side of these two rivers are dependent on them for their main—and in most places only—supply of fresh water; what the consequences of their failure would be, it is difficult to prophesy, as it would be almost an impossibility to obtain an adequate supply of water from any distance.

When I got up this morning, I was greatly struck with the barren, desolate appearance of the country. Turn my eye in whatsoever direction I would, the same sight met me on every hand. A great naked plain, red and fiery looking under the morning sun; and except for a short distance along the opposite bank of the river totally devoid of trees. The few cattle visible were wandering about nibbling at the stunted blades of grass, which few and far between, are of such a diminutive size that they almost escape the eye. The desert of the Hejaz I can truly say is not a whit more bleak and dreary than the country which surrounds me as I write this; even the cactus plants are withered and faded looking, and the earth crumbles into dust under your foot, being already half-pulverized by the long dry heat. I walked over to the village this morning and found the bazaar almost deserted; indeed the whole place seems to be in a chronic state of decay. Dhond boasts of being a walled village—town I cannot call it; and the walls were apparently in their day no mean obstacles to the advance of the thieving hordes who before the time of "our paternal Government" ran riot over these undulating plains. Inside the walls I found one half the village nothing but ruins, while of the remaining half the greater part is deserted. The wily Mahrattas having fled before the approach of the foe, against whom they know they cannot contend, so gathering together their little household effects, their cattle and their worldly wealth of all other descriptions, they have left for various parts of the country, where either the "Sircar" is supplying work for the destitute or nature, having maintained her customary routine, has provided for those who are willing to work.

In the bazaar, as I have already said, I found business at a standstill. Some of the shops seemed to contain a moderate supply of the much needed *dana* or grain, but none of the shops were open; all were closed, or at most, opened only so far as to admit light into the interior. Everywhere everything bore a deserted appearance, even the big Hindoo temple with it's quaintly sculptured figures and grinning gods was left to the occupation of a solitary wandering ascetic, whose ash-clad body seemed in perfect harmony with the whole scene. Here and there at long intervals amidst the narrow gullies and streets, a group of three or four disconsolate looking individuals might be seen, dressed in the scantiest apparel (their normal condition), standing in the roadway, and occasionally one or two of the "upper class" would sit on their heals, rest their clenched hands on their knees, and sorrowfully chew the cud of reflection.

From the natives I could learn nothing trustworthy. Garulous enough the moment I touched on the subject of the famine, they began to flood my ears with sensational tales of "ruin, death, and misery" of such an extent that I could more easily believe in the *bona fide* existence of the Lilliputians than in the tales of my Mahratta friends. But amidst the wild mass of exaggeration which I was doomed to listen to, there was no doubt a substratum of truth, which, though it formed the foundation of their tales, was not to be easily severed from the fictitious superstructure which their imagination has constructed. Villages wholly deserted, deaths from starvation, social ruin, family degradation, and many other incidents went to complete these piteous narratives, but I should be misleading your readers if I repeated them, for so far as I have seen the famine is as yet in the future, nothing worse than a scarcity being felt at present. There is grain to be had, but at an exhorbitant price, and the people are doing wisely in clearing away from the doomed districts before their small funds are exhausted. They complain greatly of the grain vendors, mostly Banias and Bhatias I believe, who seem determined to keep as much of their stock on hand as possible with a view to vending it when the famine will be at its worst, thus reaping a larger profit. At present the only thing to be done is for the Government to bring grain into the market and sell it at the lowest possible rate. The necessity for relief works on a large scale does not appear to exist here. The remaining population is extremely small, and they would seem for the most part to have some funds in hand—very little it must be, but yet some; and the Government should not grant assistance until it is absolutely necessary, except in the way of providing cheap grain.

DR. DA CUNHA AT LAST EXPLAINS HIMSELF SATISFACTORILY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have received six issues of your paper and six of your contemporary, up to the 11th instant, each of them containing two letters, none signed in full, on the subject of the charge of plagiarism brought against me by Father Hauser, S. J. Thus there are twenty-four against one. My critical position reminds me of a cartoon in the English *Punch*, in which a certain Minister of the State was represented as standing with arms folded in the middle of an arena, surrounded by a pack of hounds, as so many political factions, barking at him.

The charge preferred by Father Hauser has already been categorically refuted by the editor of the *Native Opinion* in the issue of the 24th September, by my learned friend, Mr. Nairne, C. S., in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 2nd instant, (to whom I beg to express here my best thanks,) and by myself. The charge having been made in general terms, my reply has hitherto been also general, and the surprise and indignation I experienced at the unwarrantable manner with which the Rev. Father, whom I always treated with considerable sincerity, preferred the charge, at the time I was unwell, made me use rather violent language, quite unusual to me. I am now quite recovered and can afford to be placid. I believe this controversy has contributed materially to hasten my recovery.

What made me especially indignant with the conduct of Father Hauser was the advantage he was taking of my absence from Bombay, a point of considerable importance in the present discussion. I sent Father Hauser a copy of my work on Chaul in July last. I left Bombay for change of air on the 7th September. Father Hauser rushed into print with his complaint in a very aggressive tone on the 22nd September, and then rushed out of Bombay on the 1st October. Now, Father Hauser was fully aware that I was then ill and not in Bombay, and that the post from Bombay to Goa, the place where I am at present and back, takes fully ten days; still he did all his work of preferring the charge and leaving Bombay without hearing my reply within eight days! Had he been loyal, he might have published the charge while I was at Bombay, or at least waited until my return to that city. The distance has really been in this case, as in several others, a source of misunderstanding between me and the editors. Letters sent from here only serve to answer letters published ten days before, while letters published subsequently and which have often changed the aspect of the case, remain unanswered. Had I been at Bombay, every letter would have its reply the next morning; nor would there have been made so much "fuss and bother" on a subject about which the Roman Fabulist would have certainly exclaimed *mons peperit murem.*

What Father Hauser did not has now been done by his friend, who signs "J. A. W." He has specified the charge by confronting four passages in the now famous MS. of Father Hauser with as many in my work. I am heartily glad this has been done, for without them it would have been impossible for me to refute specifically the charge, as I am going now to do. All the other correspondents have been simply abusive, their sole aim being, it appears, to depreciate from envy or malevolence, either the work or its author. These deserve no reply. Out of the four passages three are taken from Barros. The Portuguese work of Barros was lent to Father Hauser by me, and I translated these as well as several other passages from that chronicler for my work, as Father Hauser did in his MS. The translations have many words in common, but are not altogether the same. Now, the question ought to be which translation is better or more correct, and not whether one has copied from the other. I believe I know enough of the Portuguese language to read Barros myself instead of depending on Father Hauser's translation. Moreover, it is well known that when two persons translate the same period of a work it is impossible to avoid similarity of expressions. Now, when two writers draw their facts from the same source, is one justified in calling the other a plagiarist? I leave to the sensible public to judge.

The fourth passage, if extant which I remember not, appears to be the whole description of Bassein in the Revd. Father's MS., while it is a mere beginning of a lengthy and detailed description of the ruins of Chaul in my work. Now, what evidence is there in this passage to charge me with plagiarism? The words will strike any one as entirely dissimilar. But do two or three words here and there, common to this passage, justify the writer of one in charging the other with plagiarism? The few ideas and words found in Father Hauser's MS. have been read by me in numerous other works, and were naturally reproduced as most appropriate for the subject under description. A translation from Barros is called plagiarism simply because Father Hauser happened to translate the same passages in his MS. My impression of the desolation of the city of Chaul, if found to be identical with that of Father Hauser of Bassein, is also called plagiarism. At this rate no writer in the world would be free from being called a plagiarist.

Any other passage, if any, that the friends of Father Hauser may bring forward, will, I am sure, meet with the same fate.

I have already said enough on the little MS. of Father Hauser, which his friends have now magnified to the size of a Cyclopœdia. It was lent to me *for my use* at the time my work was in the press. I did not ask it; it was Father Hauser himself who offered it to me, premising that he could not publish it for several reasons, some of which, perhaps, are not unknown to his friends. There was no other stipulation about it. But although I was at liberty to use it, I had not the least need to do so the moment the original works, from which he had made all his notes and extracts, were known to me; nor would a few such notes enhance the value of my work, which has other merit to stand upon. I took from him only some statements, made regarding the Jesuits in India from a German work and from one mutilated volume out of the two of the work called *Oriente Conquistado* which I had not then. And most unfortunately those are the only historical blunders to be found in my work. Again, I had not the least need to have recourse to him for anything else. My own library, one of the first if not the first on the Portuguese literature in British India, almost all the principal archives of Goa at my disposal, and the rich library of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society left nothing to be desired from the hands of the Revd. Father.

Notwithstanding this I made ample acknowledgment of this little service of Father Hauser at the page 97 of my work. There was no need to repeat it again in the preface when it was already printed in the body of the work.

The following are the works from which all the notes and extracts contained in the little MS. of Father Hauser are drawn:—Murray's *History of India*, Barros' *Decadas*, my own notes on the *History and Antiquities of Bassein*, published in 1874, Souza's *Oriente Conquistado*, *Juventina Epitome Historio Soc. Jesu*, San a Maria's *Anno Historm.* and Mullbauer's *Geschichte der Indischen Missioney* Now, are all these works the exclusive properto of Father Hauser? I must inform Father Hauser and his friends of another fact unknown to them. The passages which he has translated from Barros are also found in the work of Faria y Souza.

After the acknowledgment made at the page 97, it was absurd to expect from me to quote his authority for every fact drawn from chroniclers that happened to be in his little MS. Mr. Nairne did me the kindness to send me from London some valuable extracts from Jarric's rare work on the Jesuits in India. Had I quoted Mr. Nairne for the facts contained in those extracts instead of Jarric, I am sure that gentleman with his natural sense of justice would have felt scandalised at such a proceeding Father, Hauser, however, thinks differently. If one who translates a period or two similar to his from Barros is a plagiarist; a much greater plagiarist is one who copies facts from other works and then gives them out as his own.

But the motive of Father Hauser in bringing this charge against me has already been revealed to us. I suspected it from the very beginning of the controversy. It is not his conviction of my having plagiarized, but, to use the softest word, his resentment at my historical severity and precision with the Jesuits. Others would have named it ignoble revenge. My severity, however, is but leniency in comparison with the charges that have been brought against them, and are fully substantiated by Dr. Seabra in his valuable *Deduccao Analytica*, vols. III, Lisbon; 1776-79. In this work are renewed the charges that led the great Marquis of Pombal to decree the expulsion of the Jesuits from the kingdom and possessions of the Portuguese. To prop up his resentment Father Hauser had recourse to the invention of a grave but false charge. Will the great thinkers of the day take note in this instance of the little or no influence exerted by Christianity on the so-called sacred characters among the Roman Catholics of India?

In conclusion I beg to declare most emphatically, to remove all present doubt and prevent future wrangling that I repel the charge and even insinuation of plagiarism not only in respect to my works on the *History of Chaul and Bassein*, *the Tooth Relic* and *Dengue*, but also in respect to any other paper hitherto published by me. I have always been most scrupulous in quoting my authorities, and if there is any omission to be found in my works I can assure the reader that it has never been intentional.—Yours, &c.,

J. GERSON DA CUNHA.

Arpora, Goa, 16th October.

VERY WONDERFUL RELIC INDEED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As it may not be generally known, may I request permission to inform your readers and the public that on the annual anniversary feast-day of the R. C. Chapel adjoining St. Mary's Institution in Nesbit Lane, a relic is regularly exposed, during the evening service, for the veneration of the assembled congregation. This relic is, according to what is witnessed to by the chaplain, a genuine portion of the bodily remains of the mother of the Virgin, St. Anne, and as this assertion formed part of the afternoon sermon last anniversary day, there is apparently considerable grounds for the genuineness of this relic. A history of its authenticity, &c., will be highly interesting to lovers of relics and to others, and I would therefore suggest that any one among the many learned Jesuit Fathers should give us an account of this relic now nearly two thousand years old. The order of the Jesuits is in charge of the Chapel under reference, and this valuable relic has been brought to Bombay by a Jesuit Father.

Bombay, 21st Oct. A. C.

THE COTTON FRAUDS DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Turner in his position of Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department, animadverts in your issue of to-day, on my letter of 18th inst. on the working of the Department of which he is the head; and tenders information as to the hours of attendance of his subs at the different presses in contrast to those quoted by me. The information, coming as it does from so competent an authority, must of course be accepted as correct, backed up as it is with the statement that he (Mr. Turner) "generally went the rounds early, on purpose to see whether they were in attendance and has always found them there."

I had not, I need hardly say, the slightest intention to misrepresent matters, and the conclusion I had come to as to their (the subs') hours of attendance was based on the circumstance of having what would now appear missed seeing them, on such occasions as I have visited the presses before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M., and this led me to conclude that those were the prescribed hours.

I am glad to find that I was wrong, and to be assured that supervision is even exercised when necessary at nights and on Sundays by the C. F. Department. This doubtless will be news to many, who like myself, being ignorant till now of these arrangements, have hitherto been unable to see the utility of the existence of a service, which professing to detect frauds, failed to adopt ordinary precautions to that end.—Yours &c.,

Oct. 21. EXPORTER.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 20TH OCT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	58,000	bales.
Do. Amount forwarded	2,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats	13,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..	26,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	610,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	179,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London ..	34,125	do.

LONDON, 20TH OCTOBER.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dholleras	4 7/16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8¼ lbs. do.	7-1½.
40s Mule Twist..................	0-9¾.
3 per cent. Consols for Account..	94½.
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	104¼.
Bar Silver..........................	52⅝.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 21ST OCT., 2-20 P.M.

Mail steamer Travancore from Bombay arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, 22ND OCT., 7-30 P.M.

H.M. man-of-war Undaunted, from Zanzibar, arrived.

LINE REPORTS.—22ND OCTOBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian Line right to London.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

MR. W. S. HALSEY is reported to be dangerously ill at Agra. A telegram received by the *Pioneer* on Friday last said that he had passed a fair night, but was still in a dangerous state.

SIR STUART HOGG, who was prevented from proceeding to sea, as he intended, last week, is reported to be no better, and was consequently compelled to leave Calcutta by the Nizam on Thursday last. Sir Stuart is expected back about the 28th instant.

THE actual receipts from seven sales of Bengal opium and six months' duty on Malwa opium have amounted to £4,910,655, being £548,863 above the estimated receipts. Of this latter sum, Bengal opium has contributed £378,440 and Malwa opium, £170,423.

A PAPER-MAKING machine has just been imported into Rangoon by the Government. The paper is to be manufactured, the local paper says, from *Bambusa*, of which the supply is very large. The Bamboo is largely used by the inhabitants of Burma in house building.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the Government of India urging the local Governments to arrange with the railway authorities that, in the event of camp equipage, or other heavy baggage being sent by rail to Delhi, such baggage or equipage be despatched as early as possible after the 15th instant, to save inconvenience hereafter.

FROM the latest district reports from the Central Provinces, we see that, though the prospects are generally favourable, rain is much wanted in the Balaghat, Wardha, and Nagpore districts, where the cotton and rice are suffering, and more rain would also be beneficial in Betal, Bhandara, and Damoh. Cholera has almost disappeared, but cattle disease is bad in several districts.

IN the petition to the Ceylon Legislative Council from the natives of Ceylon and European residents or colonists the statement is made that the Christian population amounts to 250,000 out of a total of 2,158,000, and that 60,000 are Protestants of all denominations. The Bishop of Ceylon has officially to supervise only twelve chaplains, five aided clergymen and a few catechists, and for this he receives Rs. 25,000 every year out of a sum of Rs. 1,40,000 spent by the Ecclesiastical Department.

THE *Pioneer* knows so much about the young Nizam's movements that our contemporary is able to announce that His Highness the Nizam passes through Allahabad on the 18th of December staying there two days. Orders have been received, it is added, from the Government of India that he shall be received and entertained with all the splendour due to his rank. He is not likely to be oppressed with solitude, for he brings with him four hundred followers, amongst whom are thirty ladies.

THE Lahore paper says that subscriptions have been voluntarily offered by Mahomedans on behalf of the wounded in Turkey in several districts of the Punjab, and it is contemplated to hold a meeting of both Sunnis and Shiahs at Lahore with the view of presenting a memorial to Her Imperial Majesty, praying that England's protection of Mahomedan interests may be continued over the Mahomedan world, whilst reprobating all cruelties whether committed by Christian or Turk.

THE jury at the Marine Court of Inquiry into the loss of the Cawdor Castle in the Hooghley, at the close of the enquiry on Tuesday last, after retiring for a quarter of an hour, returned a verdict to the effect that they attributed the loss of the vessel to the unskilfulness and negligence of the pilot in charge. The Judge said that he would reserve sentence till Thursday morning, when he directed that the pilot should be dismissed the service.

THE *Calcutta Gazette* of Wednesday last contains the following notice of the death of Mr. Woodrow:—"The Lieutenant-Governor records with great sorrow the sudden death, on the 11th October, of Mr. Henry Woodrow, M.A., Director of Public Instruction in the Provinces under the Government of Bengal. By this event the Government has been deprived of an able and devoted servant, while the natives have lost a wise and zealous friend."

WE learn from *Indian Public Opinion* that Dewan Kirpa Ram, the late Prime Minister of Cashmere, distributed all his property to the poor, a few hours before he expired. His wife even offered all her jewels for the purpose, but these, as well as a few horses for the personal use of the son, were allowed to be kept by the family. There is no doubt that with very grave errors, adds our contemporary, the late Dewan was a great patron of learning and himself a distinguished Oriental scholar, combining the rare attainment of eminence alike in Sanscrit, Persian and we believe also Arabic. He was also a most generous man, but his administration of Cashmere was oppressive. He is succeeded by his son, Dewan Anant Ram, who certainly in some respects has an illustrious example to follow.

COLONEL SHAW-STEWART, Consulting Engineer for Railways, left Madras on Friday morning for Tuticorin, at which place he has been requested to meet his Grace the Governor in view to determining whether a railway across the Channel is feasible or not. We are told by the *Madras Times* that the Consulting Engineer inspected the locality a short time ago, in connection with this project, as the inhabitants of that portion of the Coast recently memorialised the Agent and Manager of the South Indian Railway Company, praying that a line of railway be permitted to connect India with Ceylon, and pointing out the large profits that would accrue to the Railway Company, not only by the conveyance of pilgrims to the shrine at Ramasewarum, but also by the cooly and other trades between India and Ceylon.

THE *Statesman* has taken to practical subjects lately. Our contemporary, who writes by the yard on gold and silver standards, thinks that the servants of Government ought to be of a certain standard as regards their height. He says:—"We have sometimes thought that no man should be admitted into the Indian Civil Service who is not 5 feet 10 or 6 feet high. Some of our readers may be inclined to smile at this, but others will understand what we mean by it. A little round dumpling of a man with bad manners, heightened by a sense of his own importance, or the shambling, conceited hobbledehoy who just gets through the door of competition, had far better have been kept out. We want a race of *rulers* for the country, and the present test of capacity is too narrow beyond doubt, though it is hard to find the remedy."

THE probability that the Bombay Government will again have the Sind frontier under its control or management is not very great, but the Government of India will surely reserve that frontier to itself and not further humiliate the Bombay Presidency by handing over the Sind frontier to the Punjab Government. Rumours, however, are current that Major Sandeman is to be put in charge of that frontier with a Resident, subordinate to him, at Khelat, under the Punjab Government. Lord Lytton does not, however, allow his policy to be sold by the yard to a certain busy and ambitious contemporary in the North-West. The contemporary referred to is obliged to have recourse to conjectures; the above about the Sind frontier is one of his, but, as our readers will perceive, not a very valuable one.

THE disputes between landlords and tenants in Eastern Bengal have reached a climax in the murder of Babu Purno Chandra Rai, zemindar of Nazarpara, in the Faridpur district. The *Englishman* copies a paragraph from the *East* which says that, for "some time, a misunderstanding has existed between him and his ryots regarding the question of rent. Recently, the zemindar had gained a number of rent suits, and the ryots, unable any longer to cope with him, made up their minds to commit the diabolical act. They invited him to a parley, to settle the differences on the spot, and the unsuspecting landlord went over to his mofussil cutchery. The ryots agreed to the terms, and promised payment the next morning. At night, however, a gang of 30 ferocious Moslems pounced upon their prey, and literally hacked the victim to pieces. There were 21 wounds all over the body."

THE steamer Oriental, which arrived at Rangoon from Madras on the 11th instant, is reported by the *Rangoon Gazette* to have encountered a cyclone at about half past 11 A. M. on Saturday the 7th idem, about 100 miles off Calingapatam. She passed right through the cyclone, and when in its centre experienced a perfect calm. Quite a number of birds and butterflies took refuge on the vessel when in the centre of the cyclone, and were so exhausted that they suffered themselves to be caught by the hand. The steamer lost three of her boats while two of the crew nearly lost their lives. On emerging from the centre and passing through the storm ring, the gale was terrific. The direction of the cyclone is supposed to have been from east to west. The period occupied by the vessel in passing through it was about four and a half hours.

THE death of Major Topham was announced in a telegram we published a few days ago. Some particulars of the event are given by a correspondent at Bareilly to a contemporary. A court of inquiry had been investigating certain pecuniary transactions in which Major Topham had been concerned with the shroff of his regiment. It is stated that Major Topham had been fully exonerated from all serious blame, but pending the orders of Government he was suspended from the command of the 16th. This occurred on Sunday evening, and the shock to his mind, enfeebled probably for the time by recent illness, proved very serious. He was found drowned on Monday. His body was followed to the grave by one of the largest funeral processions that have been seen in Bareilly for years, and his death is sincerely lamented by a large circle of friends by whom he was not only liked for his personal qualities, but cordially esteemed.

THE NEW NERBUDDA BRIDGE AND ITS PROGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Whatever "inherent weakness" in the piles of the Nerbudda Bridge there may have been to induce the recent disaster by which 500 yards of that structure succumbed, it must be acknowledged that there are no signs of weakness, inherent or otherwise, in the efforts and energies of the engineers and others now engaged in remedying the effects of that disaster on the convenience of the public and the public traffic. The Nerbudda just now is worth seeing. A small army of men working like one, while the temporary bridge is very rapidly rising to its height. It is expected, I was told, that about the middle of November engines will be passed over and the broken links of traffic reunited. Not, indeed, that even now is the current of traffic altogether stopped. Passengers cross comfortably in steam launches or barges towed by the launches and night and day whole fleets of native craft ply from side to side piled up with merchandize and goods. It is certainly no small feat, and one which shows the energy and determination of the present Agent, that despite the destruction of 1,500 feet of a bridge over a rapid tidal river, a temporary line should be so near completion, while hardly for more than a day or two did traffic cease. But adequate as the proposed temporary road will be for the dry season, it was never calculated for or intended to be exposed to monsoon floods. Before those floods can possibly arrive the temporary piles must be removed, and then, unless other steps be taken, the line remains cut off with a huge gap in its continuity by no means safe to cross in boats, and devoid of bridge communication. It is rumoured that Government insist on a complete new design for this crossing of the Nerbudda in which massive cylinders and large spans, 200 feet wide or so, form the main features. Until the materials for this design arrive no attempt at any repairs to the old structure will, it is said, be allowed by Government. Is it probable that such a bridge could be completed under three or four years? Could the materials for it be made so as to enable its construction to start within a year from this time?

There are two courses, then, open to Government and the public: either traffic must cease after next monsoon breaks and the present temporary bridge be removed next June at no small expense, to be replaced at very large cost the following September, and the same processes undergone in June and September 1878 and not improbably in 1879; or some attempt must be made to erect over the gap some bridge, such that it will carry the traffic continuously until the new design is complete. By the former the public have to look forward to at best an intermittent traffic intercepted, too, at a time when not infrequently it is very important to maintain it. The company will be exposed to immense expense and serious wear and tear not only of materials, but of their staff and men. High pressure working of men on the Nerbudda sands in May, June, September and October means not only heavy precuniary loss, but also very serious consumption of human material.

Of the old bridge nearly two-thirds stands intact and has, it is reported, withstood the extreme flood of last year without any sign of injury whatever. Notwithstanding the opinions of "F. O. B.," a correspondent of your contemporary, there are, it is stated, engineers and men acquainted for years with the Bridge who hold that but for the extraordinary under-scour beneath the portion that gave way and sank down, the whole Bridge would have remained intact. Be that as it may that very under-scour which, I presume, still remains, would facilitate sinking of piles in that portion (viz:—the 1,500 feet gap) deep down to a firmer foundation and well into a clay bed which will be closer at hand and easier to get into as so much superincumbent sand has been removed by the flood. It is improbable that from the spare materials on the B. B. and C. I Railway and other lines sufficient materials would not be available to construct a bridge 1,500 feet in length, and join the bank on the southern shore where the stone abutment still stands with the uninjured portion of the bridge.

I may be told that a similar flood or even a higher one may occur next year, but fortunately such freaks of nature are not so common, and if the piles are carried down beyond the reach of scour this renewal of 500 yards would in all probability endure as the northern portion *did*. The advocates of massive new structures must not forget that under-scour would prove even more disastrous to large cylinders and under the circumstances currently stated to have been experienced by the southern piles, the largest cylinder would have succumbed sooner probably as the pressure on the foundations would be greater.

Pending the erection of any new design, considering the time its completion is certain to take, the adoption of some means of getting over the gap during the monsoons will spare the public constant and vexatious delays and save the Railway Company from certain and considerable loss. If the Consulting Engineer to Railways commit the Railway to the temporary staging only until the new design is considered sanctioned, started, and completed, then Government, the Railway Company and the public will all three suffer. The question seems to be which is the wiser. To renew 1,500 feet of the old structure and resume traffic in a few months on a line exceptional in its easy gradients, thus avoiding all delays and breaks in traffic and a heavy loss in revenue or makeshift with a purely temporary bridge which *must* be renewed each year and which of necessity from its position involves working short steep inclines; with a certainty, too, of a complete cessation of traffic from June to September for the next three or four years.

It is one thing to arm ourselves against the "highest of all floods" and another to sacrifice money and men and property by assuming (a transcendent postulate) that an extraordinary event will become an ordinary annual occurrence. If insurance companies took these views there would be few, if any, of them. The matter is one that concerns the public closely, as it is now commonly stated that the Government engineers vehemently oppose anything but the temporary makeshift now rapidly approaching completion, and if they succeed the public using that line will be condemned for some years to a broken fitful intermittent traffic.

C. O.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

IRREGATIONAL WORKS.—MUTHA CANAL.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department (Irrigation), dated 18th October 1876.

RESOLUTION.—Ordered that the following letter be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India:—

In continuation of my No. 270 W. I.—629, dated 6th instant, and with reference to my No. P. 19—8 I., dated 19th August 1876, I am direced by His Excellency the Governor in Council to state that the reduction of allotment reported as feasible on the Mutha Canal, to meet the wishes of the Government of India regarding the restriction of public outlay during 1876-77 involved the suspension of the Canal works beyond Poona, which it was at the time thought might be deferred without disproportionate loss or waste.

2. Consequent, however, on the distress caused by the failure of the ordinary monsoon rain in the Deccan, it has now been found necessary to order the immediate resumption of the Canal works, and I am to forward extracts from the proceedings of this Government, calling for plans and estimates for the Canal as far as Wurwand, and sanctioning those up to the end of the 3rd section, and directing the works to be put in hand at once.

3. I am to explain that the Mutha Canal beyond Poona traverses a part of the country, perhaps the most severely affected by the drought, and that the work being a sanctioned one, the progress of which was merely restricted pending reconsideration of the financil position, this Government have felt justified under the pressing urgency of the case, in anticipating that the original Budget grant for the project will be made available for expenditure on the works.

TANKS.—REPAIRS TO THE HEERI KEROOR TANK, DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.

Public Works Department, Irrigation.

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1876.

Memorandum from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 3869, dated 16th October 1876.

Forwards, for information, copy of his letter sanctioning estimate, amounting to Rs. 11,675, for repairs to the Heeri Keroor Tank, Dharwar Collectorate; and states that the work consists entirely of earthwork, and will afford suitable employment to people suffering from distress in the Dharwar Collectorate.

RESOLUTION.—Approved.

2. The Collector of Dharwar to be informed.

IRRIGATIONAL WORKS, NEHR AND PINGLI TANKS.

Public Works Department, Irrigation.

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1876.

Memorandum from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 3866, dated 16th October 1876.

Forwards copy of telegram from the Collector of Satara, stating that distressing accounts are received from Khatao Taluka, and requesting sanction to the commencement of Nehr and Pingli Tanks.

Informs of his having authorized by wire their immediate commencement as famine relief works, and adds that in both cases the works (already sanctioned by Government, and only awaiting funds) consist almost entirely of *earthwork*," the estimates being as follows:—

Nehr Tank, Rs. 2,21,803, *vide* Government of India's Register No. 82 I. of 1876-77, and items 135 to 137 of Budget.

Pingli Tank, Rs 1,89,636, *vide* Government Resolution No. 274 W. I.—672 of 1875, and items 129 to 134 of Budget,

RESOLUTION.—Proceedings approved and sanctioned.

WATER SUPPLY—TOWN OF BARSI—SHOLAPORE COLLECTORATE.

Public Works Department, Irrigation.

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1876.

Memorandum from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 3848, dated 14th October 1876.

Forwards, for sanction, plants and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 28,360, inclusive of Public Works Establishment, of the cost of restoring a tank near Barsi for the supply of that town, the work being executed by the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona.

States that the plans have been modified to suit the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner, copy of whose remarks is attached, and that the work is in progress as a famine relief one, the Municipality having paid Rs. 18,000 as part cost.

Adds that, under the rules of the Department, the whole amount of the estimate should be paid to the credit of the Department before work is commenced; but under the circumstances of the case, the rule may be relaxed, and the expenditure kept within the amount of contribution paid up, and that the Collector should move the Municipality to pay in the balance of the estimate at once in order to prevent delay in the completion of the works.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

THE STATE OF THE NASSICK COLLECTORATE.—OFFICIAL REPORT.

From G. W. ELLIOT, Esq., Acting Collector of Nassick to the REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

Nassick Collector's Office, 15th October 1876.

Sir,—I have the honour to send for submission to the Government of India a report on the state of the Nassick Collectorate to date of this letter, as required by your endorsement No. 5196 of 15th instant, on memo. of Government in the Revenue Department, No. 5000, of 11th instant.

2. In the Yeola taluka which comprises 120 villages, having a population of 59,313 sorts, almost complete failure of the kharif crops has occurred, and there has been little or no sowing of rubbi, of grass there is next to none and water is very scarce, instead of being abundant as is usual at this time of year. The cattle have mostly been driven away to neighbourhoods where there is more grass and water. This is true of all Yeola, except of a dozen villages in the north-east corner of the taluka, separated from the rest of it by a low line of hills which have apparently attracted rain for the grass; the crops there are nearly in their normal condition.

3. In the Niphar taluka, which has 122 villages, containing a population of 86,017 souls, the kharif harvest will be rather under than over half an average crop. The villages north of the G. I. P. Railway have crops better than half average. But those south of the Railway have crops less than half average, and as the southern division of the taluka is larger than the northern, the kharif harvest may be taken on the whole to be rather under than over half an average crop. Complete failure of the kharif crops has been confined to the villages of Mannore, Bhorwas, Dalugaon, Wahegaon, Gondegaon, Gollegaon, Maralgoekhurd, Maralgoebadruk, Pachorakhurd, Pachorabadruk, towards the Yeola taluka; and Mahal Sakoca, Bhossa, Tarrokhedle, Chappargaon, Khangaon Thadee, adjoining the Sinner taluka.

The rabi prospects of the Nephar taluka are as bad as those of Yeola taluka, or very nearly so, and in each case there will be no rabi harvest at all, if rain does not fall during this month. In 37 villages of Niphar, here and there, fields have been sold for rabi. In the balance of 85 villages no rabi has been sown at all. Some cattle have been sent away from the taluka, others will have to go, if there be no more rain, and water and grass are scarce.

4. Of the Sinnar taluka, having 103 villages with a population of 64,872 souls, Mr. Charles, the assistant in charge, writes:—"I have have now seen a great part of the south of Sinnar and the worst impressions have been fully confirmed. The rain of September 25th and 28th did not extend more than a few miles east of Sinnar (except in two villages where showers fell on the Nagar border). It is, therefore, certain that no rabi can be sown in all eastern half of the taluka.

"This of itself means the loss of ¼ of all the crops.

"Bajree is now being reaped and though nearly in every village there are some good fields with an out-turn of perhaps annas eight or nine, the great majority of all the fields are not two feet high, with the stalks yellow, and what little grain there is, small and imperfectly developed. The out-turn of these I should put at about annas four, while there are numbers of fields and parts of fields where there is no grain at all, and the stalks only a few inches high, the people are becoming very importunate. Yesterday large bodies of koonbees from six or eight village came to my tents demanding remissions, and asking what arrangements were to be made to feed them.

"I was obliged to tell them I had no authority to promise any remissions, and at this they were angry and even insolent.

"I think that it is highly desirable Government should make some distinct promise as to the revenue and then the people could either leave their crops and seek work or use them to feed cattle with. As it is they are afraid to leave their villages for fear of being called upon to pay revenue and having their occupancies sold up.

"I think from what I have seen that *no revenue at all* can be collected this year from the eastern half of Sinnar, and what I should propose is that the people should be told this as soon as possible and informed that whatever proportion of the revenue may be finally settled upon as leviable will be collected not this year but the next.

"No half measure will satisfy them, and the good effect of what I am convinced must finally be adopted (viz:—no collection this year) will be much ventralized if they are kept in suspense and irritation for months. I have now been twice over this part, (in September, and now again,) and I cannot see what good further inspections can do, unless indeed a more experienced officer can come to check any conclusions." It will therefore be seen that the kharif harvest of the Sinnar taluka is very poor, especially in the eastern part of the taluka, and if no rain falls during this month there will be no rabi harvest. Mr. Charles says:—"This of itself means the loss of ¼ of all the crop." I think he understates the calamity, but he knows the district better than I do.

5. Having described the state of things in the Yeola, Niphar and Sinnar talukas where it is worst, I must say of the rest of the collectorate that there has been an unusual shortness of rain, which I will show by a statement appended to this letter. The kharif harvest is by no means good; but rabi prospects are worse. There has not been rain enough in September to admit of the land being prepared for rabi crops; and if there be no rain during this month the rabi crops of the whole collectorate will be very short indeed. In the Chandore taluka the kharif harvest will be very irregular, as was the rainfall, which came to some villages, and did not touch others, and I hear that at least a dozen of 32 villages called the Deshi villages, which came to the Kolwan taluka from the Baglan taluka, have had very small kharif crops, and are not likely to have rabi harvest.

6. Up to the beginning of this month the nagli and rice crops of the hilly and dang country of the Igatpuri, Nassick, Dindori, Kolwan, Baglan talukas promised fairly. But now there are rumours that owing to cessation of rain since, say, the 26th of September and unusual atmospheric dryness, the grain has not ripened and if that be true Bheels and hill men about the ghauts will suffer very much. On the 15th September when I left the hills of the Kolwan taluka nagli and worree were vigorous and rains which fell on the 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 25th, 26th and 28th of September appear to have removed all cause for anxiety. But if the grain be not ripening very serious want among the hill men must follow. This matter having our serious attention.

7. Of remedial measures I have to report that in the middle of September, finding that a downfall of rain which occurred almost all over the collectorate on the last two days of August had not been followed by seasonable rains, I directed an expenditure of Rs. 8,176 to be made from Local Funds in the talukas of Malegaon, Baglan, Kolwan, Chandore and Nandgaon, which seems to have supplied the demand for labour there, and on the 24th September a relief work was started on the Niphar and Yeola road which has been in progress since, and there are now about 2,000 men, women and children at work there per diem on daily wages of 2 annas, 1½ anna and 1 anna each. On the 29th September another relief work was began at the Koppralla ghat for the Sinnar taluka; and by the last accounts I have had, above 2,000 men, women and children were working there at the same low rate of wages paid at the Yeola and Niphar road. Another relief work will be started after the Dewalee, say by the 20th of this month, on a small scale on the Bhawad Bari and Vinchur road, between the Bari and the Agra road, to relieve distress which there may be in the 32 Deshi villages of Kolwan, and in the Chandore taluka.

8. There are I have shown about 4,000 men, women, and children at work on the Yeola and Niphar road, and at the Koppralla ghat. The numbers are not at this moment increasing, because the kharif harvest is being reaped. But if no rain fall between now and the end of this month, the numbers will, I think, double, and I believe that in November and further on towards the hot weather more works of relief will have to be opened. At present the Local Funds are undertaking the two relief works in progress, but if the increased necessity for work I look for occurs, the Local Funds will not be able to deal with the matter, and then, as I have represented to Government in my letters to the Revenue Commissioner N. D., Nos. 3173 and 3089 of the 9th and 10th instants some such imperial work as the contemplated railway between Munmar and Lasalgaon stations in the Nassick collectorate and Dhond in the Poona collectorate will have to be undertaken. I mention this work because it would pass through the Niphar or the Yeola talukas and be handy for the Sinnar people and also afford work for a line of country east of the Nassick collectorate, in Ahmednuggur, where I am led to believe things are worse than they are in the Niphar and Yeola talukas. Here, however, I confess, I am speaking out of my range and hearsay.

9. It seems to me that the very unusual want of grass and water which is felt already by cattle in those parts of this collectorate, south of the G. I. P. Railway, will increase daily till June next unless we have falls of rain in this month or in November and December, and no one can predict anything about such falls beyond that they are very irregular; and come what may, I anticipate much difficulty in collecting the year's revenue due from the Sinnar, Yeola and Niphar talukas in December of this year and the first four months of the next year. At other points of the district also remissions will have to be made to villages affected by the very irregular rainy season we are suffering from, which has in several cases watered a village and left neighbouring villages without rain.

10. I am not anxious about grain supplies. There will be grain enough in the district and if there were not the railway passes through it. But prices are rising and will rise further as the hot season comes and the poor people in many places will not have means to buy food. There will also be lack, great lack, of water. Even here near the ghauts the streams are much drier than they are generally at this time of the year. In nearly all parts of the district south of the railway, grass will be gone in another month and very little hay and not as much grain straw as usual has been collected. If there be no rain within this year there must be much distress south of the line of railway. The grain sellers are in places holding up grain, and I hear that the Nizam's Government have prohibited export of grain from their territory. This will tend to raise prices. On Tuesday last, the Yeola market day, very little grain came there which was not customary, as there are no grain stores at Yeola and the weekly market is generally well supplied. At Lasalgaon the large grain dullals are fearful of their stores being broken into, and have asked to be allowed to have police. However, I must state that the people of Yeola and Niphar are behaving very well indeed, and though the Sinner people have complained and even threatened, still nothing like riot has occurred.

11. I have carefully refrained from using the word *famine*. There is not famine here. There is unusual scarcity of water, grass, and crops. There has been and will continue to be till rain falls, scanty earnings. Cattle are becoming burdensome to feed, and further on towards the hot weather men, women and children will feel want of money and scarcity of water very greatly.

12. There is a considerable average of irrigated land south of railway which will of course bear full crops, and for the next two months I do not look for a drying up of the irrigational canals. But they will give out sooner than in ordinary years.

13. I should say that Mr. Cooke, the assistant in charge of the Yeola and Niphar talukas, has been there during this month and last month, when he has visited 30 villages of Yeola and 40 villages of Niphar, and as he is well acquanted with the talukas his representations to me of their condition is very trustworthy and I may say the same of Mr. Charles' inspection of the Sinnar taluka which has been made very carefully and with excellent local knowledge.

14. It is as well to state the Nassick collectorate comprises the talukas of—

	Population.	Square miles.	Gross land Revenue for 1874-75.
Niphar	86,017	370·5	278,299
Yeola.............	59,313	482	116,028
Sinnar............	64,872	507	144,661
Nassick...........	89,377	445·14	154,366
Igatpuri	57,735	672	89,631
Dindori	68,626	560	132,793
Kolwan............	54,152	1,200	89,053
Peint State	47,033	960	51,779
Baglan............	59,051	1,420	139,745
Mallegaon.........	62,716	774·805	180,919
Nandgaon..........	30,230	424	66,603
Chandore..........	50,130	299	104,003
	729,252	7,913	1,547,790

If the nagli crops of the ghat and hill regions have really failed to ripen in parts of Igatpuri, Nassick, Dindori, Kolwan, Baglan, there will be serious distress among the Bheels and hill men. The condition of the rest of the collectorate, I have described. The Peint State is not in distress.

15. It strikes me to mention that the G. I. P. Railway are willing to spend Rs. 10,000 in making a new siding for their station at Igatpuri. This work which they have for some time past been trying to be allowed to make would help hill people in that neighbourhood in distress. In case of the nagli having failed in the Kolwan, Dangs, the big dam at Chankapoor which is in the heart of a Bheel country, might be made and would relieve all Kolwan and parts of Dindori, and as I have said, the contemplated railway from Munmar or Lasalgaon to Dhond would relieve Niphar and Yeola, and perhaps Sinnar, and be of advantage to the distress of the Ahmednuggur districts.—I have, &c.

G. W. ELLIOT,
Acting Collector of Nassick.

Contracted statement showing the rainfall in the Nassick Collectorate:—

Names of Talukas.	During 1875. June. Inches.	June. Cents.	July. Inches.	July. Cents.	August. Inches.	August. Cents.	Sept. Inches.	Sept. Cents.	During 1876. June. Inches.	June. Cents.	July. Inches.	July. Cents.	August. Inches.	August. Cents.	Sept. Inches.	Sept. Cents.
Nassick	4	95	20	47	5	86	6	97	..	..	9	52	5	65	0	80
Sinnar	5	95	5	81	5	9	5	56	2	27	4	5	8	21	0	3
Igatpuri	28	56	58	63	23	44	35	84	11	65	57	55	34	70	10	67
Dindori	7	44	12	7	6	49	9	68	..	..	8	47	8	36	0	82
Niphar	3	7	3	74	7	20	6	0	4	58	5	69	3	9	0	3
Chandore	5	30	6	40	11	70	10	28	10	20	5	32	2	37	0	69
Yeola	7	41	3	10	11	93	8	18	5	15	2	28	1	73	0	85
Nandgaon	2	88	4	5	8	8	8	63	8	51	3	84	1	92	0	51
Malegaum	4	83	5	31	7	13	7	15	2	22	2	51	3	46	1	1
Baglan	11	85	6	57	8	97	6	15	2	36	6	48	4	36	1	59
Kolwan	5	96	62	53	6	0	11	61	6	31	41	57	23	60	7	86
Peint State	17	78	47	22	20	46	26	90	[illegible]	35	[illegible]	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	60
	110	22	172	24	121	63	97	95								

This is at the taluka station only and not general. The rainfall has been not only much below average, but the fall was very irregular and sometimes in heavy masses.

Thus at Yeola rain fell:—

1876	Inches	Cents.	1876	Inches	Cents.
In June........	10	15	In August......	1	73
In July	2	23	In September..	0	85

And at Niphar rain fell:—

1876	Inches	Cents.	1876	Inches	Cents.
In June	3	58	In August ...	3	9
In July	5	69	In September.	0	3

G. W. ELLIOT,
Acting Collector of Nassick.

On the above report the Bombay Government have passed the following Resolution:—

This report should be placed on the editors table, and copies forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

2. As to remissions, the Collector should be informed that in villages where there is nothing but kharif, and where that crop has wholly failed, entire remissions may be granted; no remission should, however, be granted where there has been an eight anna crop, but where it is below that valuation the first instalment should be wholly foregone. Whatever enquiries may be necessary should be made by villages or groups of villages.

3. Government consider it premature to issue any instructions regarding rabi crops.

THE HISTORY OF JACK THE GIANT-KILLER.

FROM THE YEAR OF GRACE 32 TO THE YEAR 1876 INCLUSIVE.

"Fe, fi, fo, fum,
I smell the blood of an Englishman.
Let him be alive, or let him be dead,
I'll grind his bones to make me bread."

JACK the Giant-Killer, or Jack of the Weal-Pie Island, was, in the days of good King Log, well off in the world. One of Jack's wives (for one man might in those days have as many wives as he liked, the *decaying creed* of the sect called *Christians* having put a stop to the practice) one of Jack's wives had brought him a large estate on the back side of Cadre Idris: and Jack himself had, as luck would have it, fallen heir to a bigger estate from an "idiot" grandfather somewhere on the outskirts of Helvellyn. In a word, on every hand there was abundance of vert and venison, and as to beasts of the forests and fowls of warren, they were as numberless as the sands. All these things were in common with Jack and his vassals and villeins; for, in truth, Jack was as *liberal* as the day was light: So long as his vassals or villeins did not dispute his word, that Jack would not allow, as that was, as he said, against *the rights of man*; of which Jack was a great stickler.

Jack's wealth, however, did not bring with it what one would think wealth would always bring with it, peace of mind. On the contrary, as Jack's beard grew longer and grizlier (for as time flew by Jack's beard did wax longer and did grow more grizzly in spite of him) Jack grew more peevish every day. And there was in the hearts of all around him great fears that Jack would pine away to skin and bone, unless something was done to put a stop to it, and that right soon. Besides, it was as plain as a pike staff, that Jack's mind was giving way under it; for he kept on saying—morning noon, and night—that he was as poor as a church mouse.

Now, Jack about midnight on the day of grace—(the exact day is not known)—called all about him to his bed-side, and told them with tears in their eyes, that he had made up his mind not to give up the Ghost, as they all thought he was going to do, but to go back to his old trade of giant-killing. "I am sick," said he, "sick unto death of doing nothing." Now, all that they could say or do was of no use. Jack would go back, reason or none, to his old trade of giant-killing.

Days passed on, and Jack took no step, as far as they knew, from his bed-side. But it was all my eye, on Jack's part, was this lying abed; for Jack was all the time athinking, though Jack's eyelids were shut. What puzzled Jack more than aught else, it seems, was this—were there any giants to kill? He had slain, with his own sling, the greatest giants of his time. The Giant *Peveril of the Peak* and *old Blunderbore of the Bekon*. There were left, it is true, huge *Corgmullion* on Corig on Dheol; and *Brian Boruk* in the cave of Dunkerry, and *Balquhidder Dhû* that dwelt in the cave of Fingal; but Jack's pride (for Jack was as proud as Lucifer) would not let him go fight, when no glory was to be had in the fight. What, then, was Jack to do? If there were no giants to kill, how could Jack kill any giants? If there were no cattle to lift, how could Jack lift any cattle? If there was no enchanted castle to scale, how could Jack scale any enchanted castle? These were grave questions for any but Jack!

As luck would have it, for luck was often in Jack's way, while he was chewing the cud of these "transcendent postulates" (as he called them) the news reached his ears, by some side wind or other, that there lived about five hundred leagues off, to the southward of Weal-Pie Island, a giant of gigantic bulk, as well as of much wealth. This giant, that Jack had heard of, was said to have three heads; and the name he commonly went by was Bulgrudder, or, *The Giant of the Seven Hills*, so-called, as some think, from the Seven Hills whereon the city stood that surrounded his castle. A quaking fit, for the first time, perhaps, in all Jack's life, did seize hold on Jack, when he was told, as he was told, that the Giant Bulgrudder, or the Giant of the Seven Hills, was no less than 22¼ feet in height, and full 5½ yards around the paunch. Besides, it was said, that if the Giant Bulgrudder opened his mouth to speak, as he did sometimes, he roared like one of the leanest of the bulls of Basahn! Well, indeed, might Jack, though no mean giant himself, quake for fear.

But what is to be is to be! So Jack, one morning in May, at peep o' day, before any of his villeins were up, crept to his corner cupboard; and took out his coat of darkness, his cap of knowledge, and his shoes of swiftness, and put them on. No sooner done than Jack by a backstairs stole away unseen. Jack it seems, had made up his mind, while Jack, lay athinking in his bed, that as it was not very far out of his way, he would call on his kinsman, the great Giant *Blefuscu*. The distance between *the Weal-Pie Island* and the land of *Blefuscu* is seven times seven measured leagues as the crow flies, yet Jack, in his shoes of swiftness, made nothing of it, and strode across the sea that runs between the two lands as if he had been taking an airing before breakfast, on his own dominions, in the *Weal-Pie Island*. In a trice Jack was at the gates of the city of his kinsman—the *Giant Blefuscu*. But lo! and behold! Jack's kinsman—the *Giant Blefuscu*, had that very day fallen in fight with a demon from lands of the Sclavs that the *Giant Blefuscu* had, in the pride of power, provoked to fight! Some say that this great giant, the *Giant Blefuscu*, died of his wounds after the battle. Others, with more truth, seem to say that he fled to the Weal-Pie Island; and there died of a broken heart. Be that as it may, the great *Giant Blefuscu* did die and was dead when his knisman—Jack of the Weal-Pie Island—came to the gates of the chief city of the land of *Blefuscu*.

Jack's grief was very great. Tears such as giants weep, when giants fall, rolled down Jack's giant cheeks. Some go the length of saying that the bitter waters that roll in the midst of the unwashed of the chief city of the *Blefuscuans* arose from this flood of tears; but there is much more reason to believe that the Man Mountain was the cause of this bitter stream. The widows and sons and daughters of the *Giant Blefuscu* were very very kind indeed to Jack, and did all they could to comfort him. Jack made himself at home, and became in time one of themselves. With his cap of knowledge on he could talk as they talked. What, however, pleased the citizens of the chief city of *Blefuscu* more than aught else was Jack's falling down on his marrow bones and worshipping their favourite goddess—*the Goddess of Reason*. This pleased the Blefuscuans mightily! Some of them, indeed, do go the length of saying that Jack fell in love with their Goddess, the Goddess of Reason; for the Goddess of Reason, which the Blefuscuans had set up, was not a stock or stone, or wood, or brass, or even of gold or silver as some other "benighted" people had supposed but a real living goddess, a real live woman! But this seems to be a bit of idle gossip, nothing else; for if it had been so, Jack would not have gone away, and left the Blefuscuans to themselves as he soon after did.

In the midst of all this Jack was haunted one night in his dreams by some good genii whispering into his ear a message not from the Goddess of Reason, but from a base born son of the Goddess of Reason—the Lord of the Vineyard of Ferney, who lived in a sort of half way house between the chief city of Blefuscu and the city of the Seven Hills, where the high and mighty giant, the Giant Bulgrudder lived. "Jack of the Weal-Pie," Island, said the Genii, "go thy way from this place! go pay thy respects to the Lord of the Vineyard of Ferney. He is the God of Reason. The Lord of the Vineyard of Ferney is the god of Reason! I am his slave, and am sent to thee!"

Jack not having his cap of knowledge on, just then, for he did not sleep in a cap, knew not who the Lord of the Vineyard of Ferney was. But, Jack got up and donned his clothes; and on the top of all put this cap of knowledge. That done, he at once knew who the Lord of the Vineyard of Ferney was, and when Jack saw that, Jack was well pleased, and got ready to depart.

Jack was soon on his way! On the road that led to the main gate of the temple that stood in the midst of the vineyard of Ferney, where the Lord of the Vineyard lived, thousands upon thousands from the vineyard and hamlets about were gathered together to get a look at Jack of the Weal-Pie Island: and when the Giant's head peered over the heights of Jura, which it did, like the full moon, a shout rent the air, which, as some old women say, is often heard to this day in the loud thunder they often hear in those parts. When Jack of the Weal-Pie Island came near the place where the crowd was they put him on a hurdle, built after the manner of the car of Juggernath in the Indies, and dragged him to the foot of the altar which the Lord of the Vineyard of Ferney had then put up to the God of Reason. Then Jack rubbed his nose seven times seven against the base of the stone on which the god stood; and then did pooja to the Lord of the Vineyard himself. All these "transcendent postulates" having been duly paid, Jack of the Weal-Pie Island and the Lord of the Vineyard of Ferney sat down to eat and drink and be merry, which they did till all was black and blue. All that is known of what passed between Jack of the Weal-Pie Island and the Lord of the Vineyard of Ferney when they were by themselves is that when Jack bid him good bye he was overheard whispering into Jack's left ear the words, "don't forget, Brother to kiss the *great toe* of the great and adorable giant—the Giant Bulgrudder and above all the whispering gallery of his enchanted castle. All these sayings Jack kept in his heart.

(*To be continued.*)

MR. SCHROTTKY AS A MANUFACTURING CHEMIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Schrottky's attack upon me to-day about the desiccater is made with the object of diverting my attention from the subject of his qualifications as a Chemist. His conscience forewarned him of what might be expected to follow upon his career in Bombay. He knew that I regarded it as an obligation incumbent upon me to prevent, as far as lay in my power, any further public deception, hence his *ruse*.

I wrote the following letter many days ago, but was advised by some friends to put it aside as the object of my remarks was unworthy of notice. This is perfectly true. But there is a public interest in this matter, arising from a desire to know how Mr. Schrottky makes sulphuric acid, and I think I will be doing a public service in explaining what I know.

Byculla, 21st October.

SIR,—Mr. Beattie having already explained to the public that Mr. Schrottky made no sulphuric acid for him that could be sold at a profit, I have now to state that as all the rest of Mr. Schrottky's acid manufacture passed under my observation, he has never made one single pound of acid in Bombay that has not been sold at a loss. And nobody knows this better than Mr. Schrottky himself. The sulphuric acid works with which Mr. Schrottky has been associated in Bombay, have considerably improved their manufacture as soon as Mr. Schrottky's connection with them ceased. Mr. Schrottky has demonstrated that he has no practical knowledge of the manufacture of commercial sulphuric acid and his failures might have taught him the prudence of silence. Mr. Schrottky represented to me, and I have it under his own hand, that "the usual yield from 1 lb. of sulphur is 4 lbs. of concentrated acid, leaving a margin for not preventable loss, but for the first six months of working no more than 3 lbs. of acid can be expected from 1 lb. of sulphur, and at that rate 5 cwts. of sulphur to be daily consumed will yield 1,680 *lbs. of concentrated acid*." The italics are Mr. Schrottky's and are intended to emphasize the great yield of acid from sulphur. When subsequently it was brought to Mr. Schrottky's notice that as the proportion of sulphur represented in sulphuric acid was only 1 to 3, and that his estimate was unjustifiable, he fell back upon this explanation:—"At the time of making up this estimate I was aware that the usual yield from Sicilian sulphur was 9 per cent, less than the theoretical figure, I had no atomic table at hand, and I calculated the figure myself from the formula SO3.HO, and arrived, as I find, at a total of 69. The atomic weight of sulphur is 16. I deducted 5 for impurities and put down our highest possible out-turn as 64 lbs. for every 16 lbs. of sulphur. The atomic weight of sulphuric acid is, however, 49, which represents the highest possible out-turn from 16 lbs. of pure sulphur, and I must, therefore, have made a clerical error in my calculations to have arrived at the figures 69. A simple reference to any chemical book would have cleared up this clerical mistake."

It took Mr. Schrottky many months to discover this "clerical error." Your readers will observe how Mr. Schrottky deplores that he "had no atomic table at hand" to enable him to calculate the yield of acid from sulphur at the time he was writing out his all important but false estimate, while, he says, at the same time that "a simple reference to any chemical work would have cleared up the clerical mistake."

Upon this I have to observe that in the whole range of inorganic chemistry there is no chemical compound the composition and atomic weight of which is more completely fixed in the mind of the chemical student (I will not say chemist) than that of sulphuric acid. The merest tyro in a chemical laboratory, and a learner in a respectable druggist's shop, would be ashamed to confess his ignorance of the atomic weight of the elements that go to form sulphuric acid. And I appeal to every man in India who knows anything of chemistry, to say whether it is possible for any manufacturing chemist or any manufacturer of sulphuric acid to make the wonderful "clerical error" which Mr. Schrottky says he committed? There must surely be a limit to gullibility, though Mr. Schrottky may consider that any explanation at all is fit for an Englishman.

That Mr. Schrottky knows nothing about the manufacture of commercial sulphuric acid, or how to conduct the necessary operations of a successful manufacture he has himself abundantly proved.

1. He broke two dozen valuable concentrating retorts in a few weeks, while another man, not a chemist, broke only one in the same number of months, and that by an accidental knock with a pole.

2. He does not understand how to work sulphur furnaces. Under his management the waste of sulphur was excessive and the yield of acid is in consequence vastly less than under a non-chemist.

3. He does not understand how to work concentrating retorts economically. Under his management the cost of concentrating acid from specific gravity 1,750 to 1,830 is much more than under another man.

4. He stored 23,000 lbs. of acid of specific gravity 1,750 in a wooden tank lined with lead, and covered with loose boards, with the result of reducing the strength of the acid in a very short time to a specific gravity of 1,510. This is an exemplification of *chemistry* with a vengeance.

5. The greatest yield of acid from sulphur under Mr. Schrottky's management has been about 40 per cent. less than under other management.

I have thus far, Sir, confined myself solely to a discussion on the challenge which Mr. Schrottky threw down before the public in the *Times of India* in respect of his qualifications as a public adviser on the manufacture of sulphuric acid. I saw so many "by-products" and chemicals, and manufacturers extending from hydrochloric acid and superphosphate of lime on the one hand, to candles and lucifer matches on the other, all put forth so temptingly before the capitalist who wanted 300 per cent. per annum for his money that I was afraid of the consequences.

Mr. Schrottky has other public claims upon my notice, but I refrain in mercy from examining them in the Press. As I am not responsible for this discussion, so I will not be responsible for giving Mr. Schrottky any more public notoriety than what he feels to be necessary for his own elevation as a chemist, as an agriculturalist, as a financier, and as a maker of that inflammable compound, the invention of somebody's father, named Lucifer.—Yours, &c.

Byculla, 21st October. THOMAS BLANEY.

BOMBAY.

SASSOON DOCK.—The s. s. Zante left the Dock on the 20th and the s. s. Zerbino on the 21st instant.

THE DEWALEE FESTIVALS.—In our issue of Friday last the name of Premchund Motechund was mentioned as having been fined Rs. 10 for assaulting the wife of a Hindoo in the crowd at the Dewalee festivals. This man is not the same Premchund Motechund, the share broker; the culprit who was fined Rs. 10 is still in durance vile, we are told, not having been able to pay that sum.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—On Saturday last, Mr. Manockjee Eduljee Reporter, a Licentiate of Medicine of the Bombay University, who is about to proceed to Edgland by this day's mail steamer for the purpose of appearing at the competitive examination for the Indian Medical Service, appeared before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, and obtained according to the usual form a certificate of age.

PRESENTATION TO A RAILWAY OFFICER.—Mr. W. C. Rowe, for several years Foreman of the Locomotive Workshops of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, having been appointed Superintendent of the Municipal Workshops, those who had served under him during his 11 years of office met on Saturday last and presented him with an address and a handsome gold watch, chain and appendages. Suitable remarks were made at the presentation, a full report of which has reached us, but which press of other matter prevents us from noticing at greater length.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—On Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Rama Jewa, a Hindoo mendicant of the Wagree caste, who is a noted character, and a goldsmith, named Kessew Luximon, were brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, prisoner No. 1 with housebreaking and theft of a gold necklace, valued Rs. 432, the property of Abbajee Narayen, and prisoner No. 2 with receiving a portion of the said stolen property. Upon the evidence adduced the prisoner Rama Jewa was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Cour and the other prisoner was discharged.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, three Goanese, named Philip Fernandes, Xavier Rozario and Manuel Bustiano, were fined Rs. 2 each by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for torturing a pig by conveying the animal with its legs fastened and suspended to a pole. They were charged at the instance of Mr. Turner, solicitor, who was an eye-witness to this act of cruelty.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on the same day, a cart driver, named Succaram Babajee was fined Rs. 3 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for torturing his bullock. He was charged at the instance of Mr. W. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR AT A THEATRE.—On Saturday last three Mahomedans, named Sedick Mahomed, Oosman Esau and Noor Mahomed Joosub, were each fined Rs. 20 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for disorderly behaviour in a public place. They were charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Chislett. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that on the night previous the three defendants were creating a disturbance at the Victoria Theatre by endeavouring to use violence upon the actors and instigating others of their sect to follow their example, on the pretence that the actors had not acted up to the programme as set down for that night's performance. But for the timely assistance rendered by the Police who at once used effective measures to quell the disturbance, it might have terminated with a serious row.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—This Court assembled again at Mazagon on Friday last to resume the hearing of the suit in which Perozbaee, woman petitioned for divorce from her husband, Hormusjee Cursetjee Buggywalla, on the ground of adultery committed with the co-defendant, Fatma, a Mahomedan woman. The Court was composed of Mr. Justice Melvill and the following eleven deligates:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, N. M. Wadia, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Sorabjee Nanabhoy, Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia, Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and Dustoor Pesootonjee Byramjee. Mr. Jehanjir appeared for the petitioner and Mr. Nusserwanjee for the first defendant. Three more witnesses were examined for the petitioner, and their evidence went to show that the defendants had been living in a room in the native town as man and wife. Five witnesses were called for the first defendant whose case was that the petitioner deserted him. The delegates returned a verdict of guilty on the ground of adultery; and his Lordship, agreeing with them, passed a decree for divorce, with petitioner's costs to be paid by the first defendant.

STUFF AND NONSENSE.—A correspondent expresses regret that many Christians should seem to countenance the Dewallee festival, and seek such enjoyment as may be found in visiting the places illuminated. Christians need to keep in mind that these festivals are idolatrous. At the Dewallee the goddess Lukshami, is praised for all the blessings bestowed during the year, and her favour is solicited for the year to come. All this is necessarily offensive to the true God, of whom, through whom, and to whom are all things and the children of God may not do anything that would seem to countenance such idolatry. Many do it through inconsideration, we suppose, but we may not be thoughtless where our example is likely to be injurious.—*Bombay Guardian.*

BASE REFLECTION.—It is evident from the state of the London money market that people at home feel that the Great Powers may yet be sucked into the maelstrom of the Servian war. For ourselves, we look on. We do not know whether it is to be by the instrumentality of the Great Powers, or by the agency of "base things and things that are despised," that Turkey is to be removed from her post of gaoler of Eastern Christians, but we have no doubt that this consummation will be reached. As we read prophecy, there must be repentance on the part of these Eastern Christians of the sins which demanded this punishment, before the cessation of the scourge. But have we not been witnessing a penitential movement, and are not the converted Armenians, Greeks Nestorians, Chaldeans and Copts, an expression or an earnest of this repentance?—*Id.*

A COURT OF INQUIRY.—We understand that a court of inquiry is now sitting in the mess house of Her Majesty's 26th Regiment N. I., to enquire into some matter highly prejudicial to the discipline of the Army. The officer against whom the court of inquiry is sitting is a Wing Officer belonging to one of Her Majesty's Native Infantry regiments stationed here.—*Poona Observer.*

LORD MARK KERR'S TREAT TO THE CHILDREN OF H. M.'S 66TH REGIMENT.—It is truly gratifying to have to record that the boys and girls of "H. M.'s" 66th Regiment, had a festive occasion last Thursday evening, by the good nature and generosity of our esteemed Lieutenant General, Lord Mark Kerr. The children had a feast, and a grand feast, too. Elephants were indented for to bring the children from Ghorpoorie to the very spacious compound of Lord Mark Kerr's bungalow. Fireworks and the merry-go-round were not omitted, and the Band of the Regiment discoursed sweet music during the evening. The festive scene was visited by several ladies and gentlemen at the express desire of Lord Mark Kerr, who had evinced great pleasure at the cleanliness and deportment of the juveniles present, and joined the children in making them happy. Even the little ones in Poona will have cause to remember Lord Mark Kerr, after his Lordship's departure from the capital of the Deccan.—*Id.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co's s. s. Hydaspes, Captain W. B. Andrews, will sail to-day for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Pryce Phillips	Mr G F Trimnell
Mrs T W Armstrong	Col J Rose
Mrs Turnbull	Capt and Mrs Skipwith and two children
Mrs Carey and infant	Mr A E Gennoe
Miss F E Partridge	Mr A Hill.
Mrs Mactier and two children	

FOR VENICE.

Col A Richardson	Mr G F Harcourt.
Mr T J Groghegan	

FOR ADEN.

Col Penn, C B	Mrs Gallagher.

"BERKELEY, September, 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

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NEW BOOK FOR INDIAN SPORTSMEN. *

A BOOK has recently been published in the Madras Presidency on the subjects of game and shooting in India which will be found both interesting and useful to sportsmen, and decidedly interesting, if not quite so useful, to the ordinary reader also. "Hawkeye," otherwise General R. Hamilton, is well-known in India as a keen sportsman, and to many the appearance of his name on the title page will be a sufficient warranty for the genuine good character of his book; and to others who may not have heard of the gallant General we may safely say a perusal of the volume will not disappoint, nor be found unprofitable to, any reader. It contains large stores of information as to the haunts and habits of nearly every species of large game to be found in India, with many valuable hints as to when and how to shoot them. Separate chapters are devoted to the sambur, the ibex, the Jungle sheep, the mountain antelope, the spotted deer the hog deer, the elephant, the tiger, the leopard or panther, the wild dog, bears, and snakes; and other portions of the book are occupied with pleasantly and graphically written accounts of sporting adventures. Finally, there are some thoroughly sportsmanlike observations on the future game prospects of India, in the course of which the writer forcibly urges upon the attention of Government the necessity for legislation to check the indiscriminate slaughter of every kind of game by persons whom, in contradistinction to sportsmen, he styles "shooters." He says:—"The want is not a game law in the full sense of that term, but a simple Act whereby a protection will be afforded and extinction prevented. Three points only are required to be established to meet this desirable object, viz:—fence months; the illegality to shoot game during such period; and a gun-tax or license to shoot, with certain pains and penalties for breach of the law."

* Game, by Hawkeye, *Observer* Press, Ootacamund, and Messrs. Higginbotham and Co., Madras.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 11th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri on 8th, 11 feet 7 inches; last year on same date 1 foot lower. Rain in Kotri taluka on 27th September. Locusts in Dadu taluka, no damage. Measles in Shahbandar taluka, 2 cases. Cattle-disease in Kurrachee and districts. Fever rife. Rats doing mischief in one tapa of Mirpur Batoro, also in Shahbandar taluka.

Hyderabad.—River gradually falling. Crops damaged by rats in Guni taluka and by floods in Tando Bago and Kandiaro. Locusts in taluka Sakrand, but no damage reported. Fever general. Fifty fresh small-pox cases.

Shikarpur.—Fever throughout the district. River 3 feet 1 inch lower than last year. Locusts appeared in Sidpur taluka; no damage reported.

Upper Sind Frontier.—No change. Fever prevailing.

Ahmedabad.—Kharif harvesting commenced.

Kaira.—Bajri reaped in some places.

Broach.—Public health good. Jowari in certain villages of Ankleswar injured by worms.

Surat.—Two cholera cases in Bulsar, none fatal.

Khandesh.—Kharif crops prematurely dried up for want of moisture except in western districts bordering the Dangs; sowing of rabi has commenced in a few places. General condition of central and eastern districts very bad. Cholera in Bhusawal taluka, cases 24, fatal 3.

Nasik.—Kharif crops mostly dried up; rabi sowing hindered for want of rain. Public health good.

Tanna.—Cholera to a slight extent in Bassein taluka. Rice crops suffering for want of rain in some talukas.

Poona.—Rain very anxiously looked for; very discouraging accounts regarding kharif crop, which is dying for want of it. Public health good.

Ahmednagar.—Price of grain rising. Relief measures progressing. Cholera in five talukas, cases 51, deaths 24.

Sholapur.—Distress in the whole zillah. Slight cholera in Sholápur taluka.

Satara.—Rain urgently wanted; scarcity of pasture severely felt. Prices of grain risen high; distress among poor people. Eight deaths from cholera.

Belgaum.—Very discouraging accounts from all talukas; people leaving the northern talukas in search of food and work. Prices of grain still rising.

Dharwar.—Prospects worse in all talukas; great demands for employment; poorer classes suffering much. Price of grain rising and grain-dealers refusing to sell, pleading fear of grain riots.

Kanara.—Rice harvest continues on coast. Rain wanted above ghat.

Kaládgi—(Report dated 10th). Kharif almost lost; rabi sowing retarded for want of sufficient rain. Prices of grain rising. Slight cholera in Indi.

Rajkot.—Weather hot. Crops and health good.

Wadhwan.—Weather indifferent in some places. Reaping of first crops commenced. Cotton good.

Baroda.—No change.

Colaba—(Report for the week ending 9th instant). Rain much wanted throughout the district.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 3rd instant). Want of rain keenly felt; crops withering; prospects very discouraging. Halvi crops being cut.

General Remarks.—Crops in Sind and Gujarat favourable. Fever generally prevalent throughout Sind and small-pox in Hyderabad; cholera generally decreasing. The scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country is increasing, especially in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Dharwar, and Belgaum.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Charles Alexander Gonsalves, lately a clerk, now unemployed.

Jaganath Antoba Nirgudkey, clerk in the office of the examiner of Public Works Accounts.

Kanji Bhagwan and Lakhibai, widow of the late Dyal Bhagwan, the first-named insolvent, formerly a dealer in firewood, now unemployed, and the second unemployed.

Lakmidas Hansraz, merchant.

Sadu Vishnu Kokatay and Balu Bhicku Parkar, carrying on business together, under the name of Sadu Wishnu Kokatay, as milk-vendors.

Shaik Husein bin Shaik Abdola Aplekar and Shaik Mahomed been Sadik Mahomed Hivdaday, trading together as painters.

William McGeoch, fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Sha Jagjiwandas Bhowanidas, freight broker.

Nathuram Gangaram, goldsmith.

Karim Mahomed Bhiku, butcher.

Khatri Adamali, dyer.

Sayana Narsu and Lingu Tikaji, bricklayers.

Sha Narsilal Balkisardas, broker.

Navroji Kawasji Surti, compositor in the *Times of India* Office.

Nicolao de Chaves, English writer.

Putoba Ganoba Kirtikar, Government pensioner.

Ganu Dharma Patel and Ramji Hari Patel, carpenters.

Thakur Dungarsi Khetsi, a mehta in the employ of Mathuradas Sewji.

Dhaku Janu Ragu Patade, Dhanaji Babaji Tharkar, Suba Arjun Colegey, and Babaji Isram Patade, the first-named insolvent is a tally-man, the second and third are porters in G. I. P. Railway Company, and the fourth is a police sepoy.

Benjamin Abraham, a clerk in the office of the Police Commissioner.

Ali Mahomed Pirao, butcher.

Jamshedji Sorabji Bumla, Shapurji Sorabjee Bumla, and Kuwarji Dorabji Vesuna, formerly contractors, the first-named insolvent is now in the service of Framji Edalji, a liquor shop-keeper, and the second and third are unemployed.

Wagji Mulji, lately carried on business in the name and style of Wagji Mulji & Co., as a chemist and druggist, unemployed.

Borah Amirali Hasanali, a fireman in the employ of G. I. P. Railway Company.

Magan Ujan, lately traded as a petty contractor.

Kavasji Bomanji Mistri, a foreman in Her Majesty's Dockyard.

Mirza Mahomadali Sarafali and Farzalbhai Nanabhai, dealers in firewood.

Sewram Raghu Delway, a labourer in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

VICEREGAL DINNER TO SIR W. MUIR.

(*Pioneer.*)

ON the evening of the 7th instant, the Viceroy gave a farewell banquet at Peterhoff in honor of Sir William Muir, prior to his resignation of his office as Financial Member of Council and his departure for England to take his seat at the India Council Board. The Commander-in-Chief, the Members of Council, and many of the high officials of the Government of India, were present on the occasion. After dinner was concluded, Lord Lytton proposed Sir William Muir's health in the following speech, which His Excellency delivered amidst great enthusiasm. He said:—

Sir Frederick Haines, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I need hardly tell you that we are gathered together this evening to do honour to one who is about to leave us, and whom we are all of us sincerely sorry to lose. I dare say you may remember the old story of a prisoner, condemned on a capital charge, who interrupted the Judge, when His Lordship was about to pronounce the usual grim valediction, by saying—"I beg your pardon my Lord but really I would rather not receive that blessing for, to say the truth, I have noticed that it is always followed by a very disagreeable result." Now I cannot help feeling, on occasions like the present, that there is a bitter paradox in our relations with our friends. While they are with us, we shrink from praising them to their faces; although, perhaps, the result of such an indiscretion might not be altogether disagreeable to them. But when they are about to turn their backs on us, we cannot refrain from giving them a valedictory blessing, which is followed alas! by a result very disagreeable to ourselves—the departure of those on whom it is bestowed. In the present case, however, I am sure you will all agree with me that we can wish to our departing friend and colleague, Sir William Muir, no blessings greater than those which it is his privilege to leave behind him as the lasting effects of his official labours in this country. (Cheers.) You know the proverb—"If a tree does not bear blossoms in the spring it cannot carry fruit in the autumn." Now, my hon'ble friend is the proprietor of a reputation whose precocious, but sustained, growth bore blossoms so early in its spring that, long before its autumn, it was enabled to put forth rich fruitage in his memorable administration of the North-West Provinces. (Cheers.) At the risk of intruding upon that modesty which generally accompanies great qualities, and which is so conspicuous in the character of my hon'ble friend, I must ask your permission and his to dwell, for a very few moments, on that important period of a life nobly laborious and eminently successful I will not stop by the way to do more than remind you of the valuable services previously rendered to the state by my hon'ble friend in connection with the Revenue Board, and the administration of our foreign affairs during a period, which must have been a very anxious and difficult one in the history of those affairs. But it is impossible to follow in memory the public career of our friend, Sir William Muir, without pausing at this stage of it, where so many bright and lasting memorials of his talents and his virtues seem to say to us *Si monumentum requiras, circumspice!* (Cheers.) I remember to have read somewhere, though I cannot recollect where, an anecdote which seems to me singularly illustrative of the immense responsibilities of an Indian Governor. It is very short; and as it is also very significant, perhaps you will allow me to repeat it to you. In the tenth century, Mahomet, the great Cham of Tartary, conquered Persia. A poor woman, whose son had been murdered by some of the Cham's people in the remote province of Irad, obtained an audience of the Cham, and demanded justice at his hands upon the slayers of her son. The prince, when he had heard the woman's story, said to her,—"How on earth, my good woman, can you possibly expect me to do justice at such a distance?"—to which the bereaved mother replied—"Well, then, if your Highness cannot do justice at such a distance, why on earth did you conquer at such a distance?" Now I think I need not apply the moral of this story. It is easier to subdue than to protect. In fact, more conquest is a vulgar thing. Look at those Tartar conquerors themselves. The records of their progress were written red in human blood, and their barbarous trophies were built of human sculls. Look at the Roman conquerors, who were doubtless the greatest of all antiquity. But what does their own historian say of them? He says, sadly, "They make a solitude, and call that peace." But, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is the boast of the British Power in India that it has made wars which have peopled solitudes; and it is the high privilege of my hon'ble friend to have written his own honored name, in letters of light, among those happier and holier records which mark the progress of the conquering race by the blessings it confers upon the conquered. (Great applause.) And here I am reminded that my hon'ble friend is not only a man of action, but also a man of letters. I am proud to claim in him an illustrious refutation of that silly notion that a scholar must needs be a recluse and that, therefore, a man of business has no business to be a scholar. A great German thinker has more wisely said that the history of a nation is often only the biography of its egotism, whereas the literature of a nation is always the history of its humanity: and indeed the study of literature is the study of human nature in all its varieties. My hon'ble friend is a signal instance of the success with which a study so essentially humane may be associated with a practical improvement of human interests. (Applause.) To the government of that great Province with which his earliest aspirations, his earliest labors, were identified, and to which, I doubt not, his latest sympathies will lovingly and proudly revert, it was the privilege of Sir W. Muir to bring a knowledge of men enlarged by a knowledge of books and capacity for public affairs, combined with a rare proficiency in those difficult branches of scholarship which enable the modern culture of the West to penetrate the mystic antiquity of the East. Now, look at the practical results of this felicitous combination. You will find them in a conspicuous improvement of all the higher educational agencies throughout the North-West Provinces; in colleges established, schools increased, scholarships founded, the study of vernacular literature extended, and the tone of it purified the humblest village home, and even the zenena itself, brought within the humanising influences of a wholesome instruction. (Great applause.) But the educational policy of my hon'ble friend was only one among the many striking features of his energetic administration; and the principles of every educational policy are, no doubt, susceptible of dispute. The patrons of art and letters have not always been among the best benefactors of mankind. We associate the memory of the Medici and the Borgeas with the development of that State of Italian society which was simultaneously the most cultivated and the most corrupt; and Augustas suppressed freedom before he encouraged literature. In the case of my hon'ble friend, however, learning has ever been united with piety; and both the one and the other unostentatiously devoted to the service of a thoroughly practical philanthropy. Only a few days ago I received a striking, and, I think a touching, testimony to the truth of what I say. It is contained in a letter which I have by me and I will make no apology, either to the writer of it, or to you, Ladies and Gentlemen, for reading you a few passages from that letter. My correspondent, recalling his reminiscences of Sir William Muir, during Sir William's administration of the North-West Provinces, thus writes—"Often have I stood by his side when he has personally inspected hundreds of village school-boys collected in the same mango grove near our camp. I can see him now walking among the long rows of boys, patiently examining them, encouraging the teachers, and genially patting on the back some liberal-minded zemindars, whose pockets had contributed towards the building of the white-washed school-house in this neighbourhood. I remember the delivery of most of his speeches on female education. Sir William Muir is even eloquent in Urdu and there was something really affecting to a sympathetic mind in his kindly exhortations to the district notables to rescue their women (*mustu-rat*, the veiled, or chaste ones, was the word he used) from the slough of ignorance. In his dealing with grants-in-aid of private educational efforts, I can truly say that, notwithstanding Sir William Muir's strong religious opinions, I never, in an experience of many years' service under him knew him other than generous and impartial, no matter what denominations applied for assistance, so long only as the schools were worthy of support. The fact that he was a warm supporter of the Mussulman College movement is an illustration of the liberality of his ideas. The memory of his kindly influence and affectionate sympathy with the people will, perhaps, live as long as the stately building associated with his name, (Cheers) Well, Ladies and Gentlemen, I venture to think that this is not all with which the memory of my hon'ble friend will remain associated. The name of Sir W. Muir is conspicuously identified with one of those great and beneficent reforms which most brighten the pages of British History, and best illustrate the character of British rule in India. Previous to the assumption of the Government of the North-West Provinces by my honourable friend, a great deal had been talked, and a great deal had been written, about the suppression of infanticide. But little or nothing had been *done*. It was reserved for Sir William Muir to achieve it; and that was an achievement probably more far reaching in its effects than the annexation of a province, or the conquest of a kingdom. (Great applause.) Now, I have no doubt that, when Sir W. Muir resigned the reigns of that Government, which he had so ably conducted through a very trying period, his only wish was to close a long, laborious, and illustrious career in the undisturbed repose of a well-won retirement. But he could not escape the consequences of his own reputation. In the inexorable form of my noble friend the Secretary of State for India—

> "Wisest Fate said no.
> The thing must not be so."

My noble friend immediately ferreted out my hon'ble friend in his Caledonian fastness, hunted him away from his native moors, ran him ruthlessly to earth in Downing Street, and then and there endeavoured to keep him captive in a seat at the India Council Board. (Cheers.) But my distinguished predecessor defeated this insidious design, and induced Lord Salisbury to release my hon'ble friend, on condition of his immediate return to India, charged, as Financial Minister, which one of the most anxious and troublesome, though at the same time the most coveted, Department, of this Government. Now, I don't know whether my hon'ble friend regrets the loss of his prematurely sought repose, and the years of renewed labour, but increased renown, thus added to his public life. I trust not: for to every one else, and to none more than to myself, they are a cause for sincere congratulation. But if my hon'ble friend is in need of a small dose of philosophic consolation, I would remind him of a noble saying of Lord Bacon's who, blaming Pythagoras for having called himself a spectator of life, finely exclaims—"Men ought to know that in this great theatre of human life it is only for God and the Angles to be spectators" I received the other day a piece of advice from an ingenious reformer. It was given to me in strict confidence, and, therefore, of course, it is only in the strictest confidence that I now repeat it to you. But my adviser, looking to the present block in our Civil Service, and feeling how impossible it is for ordinary mortals to compete successfully with Scotchmen, recommended me to mark my own administration by clearing out of the service all the representatives of that canny race. (Cheers and laughter.) Well, I have not the honor to be personally acquainted with all the Scotch gentlemen in the service of the Government of India; but if they resemble my hon'ble friend all I can say is, the more we have of them the better. (Great applause.) Worthily Sir William Muir has won, and worthily he wears it, that Star of India which shines upon his breast to-night. You will agree with me that few public men have ever lived truer to its noble motto—"Heaven's light our guide." Indeed looking back over the whole course of Sir William's long and honorable career in India, I think I may fitly compare it, in some respects, to that of a still greater Indian luminary, in whose less mild effulgence I wish we could more often find an equal shrinking from display. Sunlike, his course of life rose, fair with promise, in the East; it has traversed the world unsullied; and it now passes from us into the West without a cloud upon its glowing serenity. In the present state of the currency I am reminded that, while silence is golden speech is only silver, and silver is just now depreciated. Therefore, I will not detain your attention more than one moment longer. But before we drink to the health of our friend and colleague, Sir W. Muir, let me say that we must not separate husband and wife. The trials of life come early; its triumphs late. I have known what it is to receive, in both, that sustainment which the pusillanimity of my own sex can only derive from the infinitely courageous companionship of the so-called weaker one. The conjugal experience of my hon'ble friend is longer than my own. But, if it be not very dissimilar, I have no doubt he thinks that the greatest success of a life eminently successful is that which he owes to the descreet audacity with which he chose the partner of it, almost before he himself had arrived at what are supposed to be the years of discretion. (Cheers.) I will now ask you to fill your glasses, and join me in drinking with full honors to the health of Sir W. and Lady Muir.

The toast was drunk amidst enthusiastic applause. Sir William Muir, in rising to return thanks, said:—

My Lord, Ladies, and Gentlemen.—On the part of Lady Muir and myself, I offer you my grateful thanks for the kind and hearty manner in which, in reference to our approaching departure, you have drank our health, and I am under deep obligations to Your Lordship for the terms in which a too partial friendship has led you to refer to my career and services. Indeed, so little do I feel that I deserve all your encomiums, that I sometimes felt inclined to question my own identity as I listened to them. After a residence in this country of close on two score years, and, from what you have heard just now, you may conclude that the residence of my wife also has been little less than that, it is impossible to quit India but with very mingled feelings. During this the better part of one's life, associations, friendships, interests, both public and private, have been formed, which it is impossible, without pain and deep regret to uproot; so that, while one cannot but look forward with pleasure to returning to the land of our birth, it is not without many a pang we contemplate final severance from the land of our adoption. (Cheers.) My Lord, you expressed a hope that I have not found cause to regret my return to India, after leaving the Government of the North-Western Provinces. I am far from having regretted the step. (Cheers.) It is true that at first I hesitated to accept the office I now hold, the offer of which came upon me, I might almost say, as unexpectedly as if I had been nominated to the Archbishopric of Canterbury. (Laughter) But I have had the valuable experience of a new and highly interesting department, and one which is closely associated with all the other departments of the Government. I fear it is not a veay popular department, and indeed the custodian of the purse-strings, which every one is pulling open, and which he is so often forced to close, can hardly be popular with those who are refused, and who forget that there is an operation which with the assistance even of my friend, the Secretary—whose able and loyal support I would most gratefully acknowledge (applause)—even with his assistance, this operation is beyond our power and that is to turn silver into gold. At the same time I am fully conscious that we may not always have studied with success to combine the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*; and I feel grateful to my hon'ble colleagues for the uniform forbearance which they have shown to such deficiencies. (Cheers.) Again my Lord, by returning to India, I have had the pleasure of renewing many an old and endeared friendship, and of forming new friendships, which I value deeply. And last, but far from least, if I had not returned again to India, I should have lost the opportunity, highly prized by me of gaining the friendship of yourself (cheers), and of one who adds so much of grace and dignity to the Viceregal Court. (Applause.) The position of a Member of Your Excellency's Council is, in many respects, very different from what it used to be. It is not so very long ago, that the Councillors were left at the Presidency to bear the heat and the burden of the day, while the Governor-General enjoyed the cool breezes of Simla, or wandered in the interior of the Himalayas. But now there is a far better system in every way. (Cheers.) A junction has been formed which, like a union of another sort, is for better, or for worse, and those bound by that other union might, perhaps, take a lesson from the harmony that prevailed in this—a lesson also, from the impatience of separation from one another, and when, even for a few months, separated from inevitable necessity, the eagerness with which they desire to be re-united. (Applause and laughter.) There has also been a material improvement in the administration. For example I have heard Mr. Thomason say, when he was Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces,—and when I mention the reverend name of that great statesman, I must add that to his patronage, friendship, and example, I owe very much of any success which I may have achieved,—Mr. Thomason used to say that he came to Simla, in order that he might be at hand to render any explanation in reply to complaints or representations made to the Governor-General by the gentlemen who flocked in the summer months to Simla. I need hardly tell you that such an idea would not be dreamt of in the present day. During the whole term of my administration of the North-Western Provinces I cannot call to mind a single instance of personal complaints entertained by the Governor-General (cheers), and this is not because the Supreme Government takes a diminished interest in the administration of various Provinces, but because the Governor-General reposes a higher and more generous trust in his lieutenants. (Cheers.) And it is the result, also, of Lord Mayo's great decentralization scheme which has worked so well, and which has relieved the Government of India of so much business in detail. The Governor-General has nobler game to follow after, and he has more leisure for it. (Cheers.) In truth, my Lord, the great office conferred upon you by the Queen is one of the noblest trusts the human mind can conceive. (Applause.) It is not for its external relations, although these extend from China, on the one side to Persia, Arabia, and Central Asia on the other. It is rather the great number of States and peoples which within India itself yield allegiance to the British Throne, and the control of their multifarious interests which this allegiance renders necessary. And all this, besides the care of the millions, directly under our own sway. The promotion of the material and social prosperity of this vast empire, its advancement in civilization and its elevation, morally and intellectually, are objects than which none worthier of man's ambition can be imagined. (Cheers.) And all this, my Lord, will find a fitting expression in the Grand Assemblage, at which, in the beginning of the coming year. Your Excellency will inaugurate the assumption of the imperial dignity of our Sovereign. (Applause.) In olden times the Kaiser and the Chosroes often contended on the battle-fields of Irak and Syria and claimed alternately the supremacy of Western Asia. This is the first time when the Imperial banner, the great banner, of the Kaiser, will be unfurled in Southern Asia. We may be content to leave the steppes and wilds of Centrial Asia to the Czar of Russia, the Kaiser of the North. The millions of India, with their busy life and close relations with the external world, offer an ampler sphere for our ambition. I pray that by the blessing of Almighty God upon Your Excellency's labours, you may aid in the elevation and regeneration of this vast kingdom; that you may accomplish with success the term of your Viceroyalty, and return to England crowned, not only with renown, but with what I know will prove to you the highest of all rewards—the consciousness that you shall have left India better than you found it. (Loud applause.) Before sitting down, I will ask you to join in drinking the health of our noble host and hostess. They are about to enter on a long tour. We shall wish them a safe and prosperous journey, the accomplishment of the weighty objects which His Excellency has in view upon this expedition, and that at its close the Great Assemblage at Delhi may be carried out by Lord Lytton with all that splendour and dignity which befit the occasion. Ladies and Gentlemen, I propose the health of Lord and Lady Lytton. (Loud applause.)

The viceroy in returning thanks said that many years ago there lived a worthy genteman of the name of Baxter. This gentleman wrote and published a work which he entitled "Last Words by Mr. Baxter." That work was so kindly received by the public, that its author was induced to write and publish a second book, and, not knowing what other title to give it, he called this second book "More Last Words by Mr. Baxter." His Excellency felt that he himself was, at that moment, in the position of a sort of oratorical impostor of the name of Baxter, coming before his friends, with more last words which neither he nor they could have anticipated. But the fact was, he was the victim of a surprise on the part of his trusted friend, Sir W. Muir, and this proved that there was no end to the number of surprises which an ingenious Minister of France is capable of keeping concealed in his portfolio, and producing when they are least looked for. Sir W. Muir alluded to the ancient conflicts between the Kaiser and the Chosroes on the battle-fields of Irak, in connection with the Imperial dignity assumed by our Gracious Sovereign. But, whilst the Queen, in accordance with the advice of Her Majesty's present Ministers had assumed the title of Empress of India, there was only one man who could make Her Majesty Kaiser-i-Hind, and the man to whom Her Majesty was indebted for this title by which she would henceforth be popularly known and revered throughout her vast Indian dominions, was no other than his hon'ble friend, Sir W. Muir. His Excellency concluded by expressing his thanks to Sir W. Muir for the kind manner in which he had proposed and to the assembled guests for the cordiality with which they had drank the health of himself and Lady Lytton.

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

WE yield to none in our admiration of that stolidity of the British character which has enabled Englishmen for so many hundred years to endure sermons. There is perhaps no inhabitant of the globe, so impatient at receiving advice as your Englishman, but there is no other who can like him, sit down complacently under the shadow of a pulpit and submit to be preached at, for any period of time between fifteen minutes and two hours. The true church-going Briton has come to look upon the Sunday sermon as something so necessary to the complete dulness of that day, that were it to be abolished, he as a moral man and perhaps father of a family, would dread that all the evils of the first French Revolution would burst upon his unhappy country. The pulpit discourse has as a rule little effect upon himself, he takes it as a thing to be borne; he may or may not listen to it, and the thunders of Boanerges consigning his soul to hell fire, or the invitations of Mr. Honeytongue to Heaven, probably fall upon the ordinary British bucolic mind as harmlessly as rain upon a duck's back. But our British Bœotian nevertheless thinks it a duty which he owes to himself and to society, to sit without murmuring beneath the brimstone or the treacle, which each of the holy gentlemen serve out according to their respective theological views. And so it has come to pass that the parson in the pulpit is an autocrat, before whom even the Emperor of all the Russias is a serf and a slave. He may be ignorant, ill-liberal, vain and stupid, but during the time that he keeps his place in the pulpit he is monarch of all he surveys, and like the Ancient Mariner—the biggest bore the world ever heard of—he has his will—all have to listen "like a three years child." At a lecture one can his—at a public meeting cry "no! no!"—at a theatre demand your money back—but once under the pulpit you are spell-bound by the conventionalities of society, and must resign yourself to your fate. Dante's motto over the gate of the place which the parson is perpetually threatening you with, is as applicable to you regarding any chance of escape until the preacher chooses to set you free. You can of course stay away from church altogether but then you must of course take the consequences of that awful alternative.

Perhaps it was the dread of that "undefined something," which might follow the sinner who left church during the sermon, that enabled the Bishop of Bombay to keep together an audience in his Cathedral while he entertained them with a violent political discourse, upon the Bulgarian atrocities and the shortcomings of Mr. D'Israeli and his Government. The poet was wrong if he meant to say that only fools rush in where angels fear to tread. His Lordship of the Western Presidency clearly demonstrated that the former may be accompanied by wise men in lawn sleeves. Had the sermon been delivered from Exeter Hall platform or from Mr. Spurgeon's tabernacle, it still would have been false in reasoning, wrong in facts, and vulgar in taste, but it would have passed as a declamation suited to either place. But preached in the Bombay Cathedral before an educated audience who, if they know anything, cannot, but be aware of the difficult position we are in India, in the midst of so many Mahommedans, it was positively mischievous. It is the destiny of England to be the ruler over a vast body of the followers of Islam, and it has for years, past, been the endeavour of those who have directed her counsels, to do so that there shall be concord between Christian Mussalman, hoping that Time which breaks down the strongest barriers of creeds and races would in the end bring the latter to recognise in our mild English sway, justice, forbearance, and a desire to do good. Even in the din of party politics at home, the delicate position of England in this Eastern question is recognised, and the Opposition have not thought it wise to weaken the hands of Her Majesty's Government. But in Bombay, a rash young prelate misuses his position and place to preach a political *jeremiad*, setting Christian against Mahomedan, and almost rebuking the Almighty for not upsetting the present Cabinet. The fact that Heaven has not yet interfered, does not seem to have struck his Lordship as a reason to keep silent himself. On the contrary he declares that if Almighty God is looking down and doing nothing, he the Bishop, like Pontius Pilate, can protest that he has no part in the guilt.

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- Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
- Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
- Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
- British India Steam Navigation Company.
- Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
- Irrawady Flotilla.
- India General Steam Navigation Company.

Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
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Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
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London	G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
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NOTICES.

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Silver Hunting or Semi-Hunting Lever, Rs. 55.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. have been induced to make this watch for Ladies by the great success of their "Gentleman's" Rs. 50 Watches. The mechanism is exactly the same as the Gentleman's Watch; it is guaranteed for the same number of years and they are sure will give the same satisfaction. This Watch would make a good substitute for the dearer one while carrying on the household work and especially while travelling.

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Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England. In boxes, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

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Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

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N.B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

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The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

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